

THE MEAD HAY PRESS



How does "THE MEAD" differ from other Balers.

READY FOR TRANSPORTATION.

1st—It is the only DIRECT PULL Baler.

2nd—It delivers bales TOWARD the team and AWAY from the stack. It may be set between two stacks and bale 25 feet of each at one setting, and WILL BALE MORE AT TWO SETTINGS THAN ANY OTHER BALER AT THREE, WITH THE SAME AMOUNT OF LABOR.

3rd—It has a patent Automatic Folder combined with the Hopper, which makes a bale AS SMOOTH AND COMPACT ON THE TOP AS ON THE BOTTOM.

4th—It has no Bridge to obstruct the team—the Plank lying flat on the ground.

5th—The power applied to the Compound Pitman is reversed, so that THE DRAFT IS LIGHTEST WHEN THE PRESSURE IS GREATEST.

6th—It is the Most Powerful, and at the same time the Lightest and Simplest Baler of its class.

7th—Being all pull, the connections can be light, thus saving wear and tear on the Baler.

8th—The return movement is positive and quick, and can be graded according to the rebound, the operator having complete control.

9th—It has a larger Hopper and Feed Opening, a good length Sweep, and a 7½-foot Bale Chamber, giving a steady tension and plenty of room for tying.

WE BUILD "THE MEAD" ON HONOR, USING ONLY THE BEST QUALITY OF LABOR AND MATERIAL AND GUARANTEE EVERY BALER.

WRITE FOR CATALOG, FREE FOR THE ASKING.

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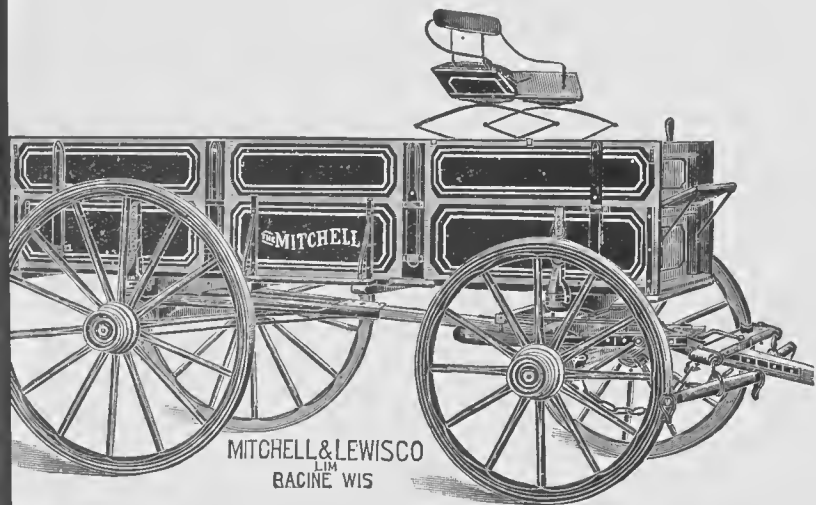
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MITCHELL & LEWIS CO., LIMITED,

RACINE, WISCONSIN

Manufacturers of

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THE MONARCH OF THE ROAD.

Lightest running Wagon in the market, only one Grade, that the Best.

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General Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T.

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Eddy's Impervious Sheathing is the best building paper made. It is much stronger and thicker than any other (tarred or building) paper. It is impervious to wind, keeps out cold, keeps in heat, carries no smell or odor, absorbs no moisture, imparts no taste or flavor to anything to which it comes in contact. It is largely used not only for sheathing houses, but for lining cold storage buildings, refrigerators, dairies, creameries, and all places where the object is to keep an even and uniform temperature, and at the same time avoiding dampness.

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TEES & PERSSE,
WINNIPEG

for samples.

The E. B. Eddy Co., Limited,

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IMPERIAL GANGS

WALKING PLOWS

VICTORIA GANG and the only up-to-date DISC PLOW

One Third

of all the Plows sold in the North-West during the Season of 1902
were

VERITY PLOWS

notwithstanding we have twelve competitors doing plow business
in this territory.

WHY?

Because we are building the most up-to-date line of Plows on this market ; Plows that fill the bill
in every case, and under all conditions, and the best farmers want the best Plows.

WINTER IS JUST AS CERTAIN AS HARVEST,
AND YOU ARE SURE TO WANT

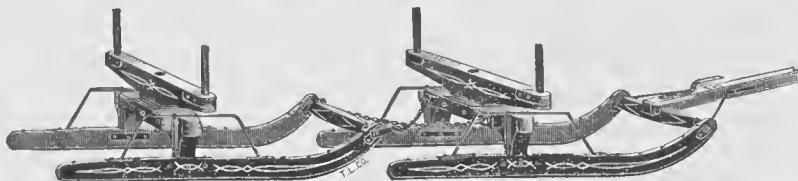
Sleighs and Cutters

WE HAVE COMPLETED ARRANGEMENTS WITH

THE WM. GRAY & SONS CO., Limited, Chatham,

FOR THE EXCLUSIVE HANDLING OF THEIR

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Agents and Warehouses at upwards of 200 points in Manitoba and N.W.T.

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Princess Street, Opposite Market Square, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

ESTABLISHED 1892

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

Issued Semi-Monthly at Winnipeg, Man.

FOR THE GRAIN GROWER. STOCK RAISER. DAIRYMAN AND THE HOME

THE AGRICULTURAL PAPER OF MANITOBA, ASSINIBOIA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

CIRCULATION LARGER THAN THE COMBINED CIRCULATION OF ALL AGRICULTURAL PAPERS TAKEN IN WESTERN CANADA

VOL. 21, No. 18
WHOLE No. 293

WINNIPEG, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 20, 1902.

\$1 a Year in advance



—Bears are reported unusually numerous this fall.

—It is estimated that 2,000 threshing machines will be in operation in Manitoba this fall.

—A number of new flour mills have been erected in different parts of the country this season.

—It is claimed that successful experiments in growing fall wheat have been made at Swan River, Man.

—The Shoal Lake paper says that L. Snider, of that district, cut thirty acres in one day with a seven-foot binder.

—In the first two days of this month twenty-four homestead entries were recorded at the land office at Red Deer, Alta.

—A geological survey of the Turtle Mountains which has just been completed indicates coal seams of workable value.

—One of the Boissevain papers says that lizards are very common in that district, and often find their way into houses.

—The Edmonton land office registered 202 homestead entries during August against 132, in the same month a year ago.

—The chances for damage by prairie fires are this fall particularly good, and proper pains in the way of fire-guarding should be taken.

—A speed of from 100 to 150 miles per hour is expected to be made on a new electric road now being built from Elgin to Chicago.

—It is estimated that the Ontario wheat crop this year will run about 25,000,000 bushels, against a little over 21,000,000 last year.

—A telephone line has been constructed from Gladstone to Plumas and a number of farmers along the line have made connections.

—A movement is on foot to have a steamer placed on the North Saskatchewan at Edmonton, for the convenience of settlers along the river.

—C. W. Seefield, Ninga, who has for a few years been doing a little in the way of making beet syrup, has started the foundation of a small beet sugar factory. If he carries his project through, his experience will be worth watching.

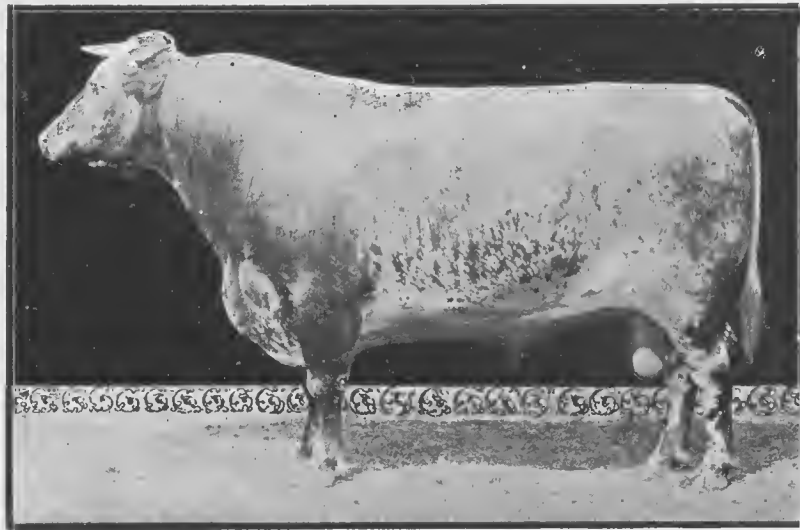
—The Hudson's Bay Co. are opening a roller flour mill of 50 barrel capacity at Vermillion, a point on the Peace River, 350 miles north of Edmonton.

—Some of the British editors who have just completed a tour of the West propose starting a farm at Red Deer for the education of young farmers.

—India has rains, and is saved from a famine this year. The country is full of joy. Indeed, the British engineers say that another great famine is impossible.

—An axe and grindstone trust, with \$25,000,000 capital stock, is the latest proposal. It should include the small boy who turns the grindstone to sharpen the axe.

—One of the Winnipeg daily papers has been carrying an advertisement of "Chesterfield" pigs for sale. We have for years been pretty well acquainted with the Chester White variety, but have never run across this new sort.



SITTTON HERO 7TH, 3 YEARS OLD.

Winner of Sweepstakes as best Shorthorn bull, any age, at Winnipeg for the past three years; also sweepstakes winner at Brandon. Owned by Hon. T. Greenway, Crystal City, Man.

—Maple Creek ranchers complain that wolves are doing a good deal of damage. Chas. Peterson, of Gull Lake, lost nine calves in a few days through their depredations.

—Every one of the papers from all over the country have the same story to tell with regard to the shortage of help. In some places as high as three dollars per day has been offered by threshers.

—A farmers' co-operative grain and stock buying company is being floated at Pierre, South Dakota, and aims at starting business with a \$50,000,000 capital. One-fourth of this sum is meant to equip the necessary plant, the rest to be used in financing the concern. It will be of use to ourselves as an object lesson in the field of co-operation; only it may take a few years to expand the ambition of Canadian farmers to such dimensions.

—At Neepawa the other day a farmer had one of his neighbors up before a magistrate for trespass. The intruder had gone to help himself to a little fuel that lay handy. The case was meant only as a warning against similar intrusions and the culprit was let off by paying the costs of the court.

—Joseph Tales, an old resident of Clanwilliam, north of Minnedosa, was almost crushed to death in the harvest field. He was cutting grain when something went wrong with the binder. He got down to fix it and while lying on his back immediately in front of the large wheel his horses started and the wheel passed over his body.

—Jamaica, the largest of the British West India Islands, has formally expressed a desire to become part of the Canadian confederation. No effort should be spared by Canada to bring about that end. Jamaica with its tropical products would form a proper complement to a country such as ours is, which needs its products, while it also needs ours.

—A Mrs. Todd and eight daughters recently landed at Bowsman, in the Swan River district, and when the news spread among the bachelor homesteaders of the valley there was a flutter. Three of the daughters, it is stated, have already received offers of marriage.—Dauphin Press.

—A brakeman named Baker has invented an automatic cattle guard which is receiving considerable attention from some of the railways. In the new guard a set of gates are always up against the cattle at the crossing, but by an automatic device the approach of the engine causes all the bars to fall down. Mr. McNicholl, the general manager of the C.P.R., says that it would take a million dollars to equip that road with the invention.

—William Hafner, a farmer of Wisconsin, bet a farm hand that he could eat 50 ears of corn in 24 hours. Mr. Hafner had an especial liking for green corn, and at dinner ate 24 ears. He pursued his regular occupation during the afternoon, and at the evening meal disposed of 15 more ears. No bad results were noticed and Mr. Hafner retired for the night in his usual health and spirits. He was awakened during the night by an intense craving for more corn, and rising proceeded to devour 11 more ears of cold corn. He had won the bet, but next morning his wife woke to find her husband dead at her side.

—The Swan River paper says:—W. McFarland has a brood of chickens whose affections are oscillating between the hen that hatched them out and his dog. The dog noticed that she was not giving them the attention a mother should; that she was developing a bad habit of leaving them motherless at night; consequently he undertook the task himself of keeping them warm. At night he would gather the little brood around him and mother them as carefully as any mother hen ever did. Which is the real mother of those chicks—the hen that laid the eggs, the unnatural mother that hatched them, or their foster mother, the dog?

—It pleases us to be able to direct attention to the considerable increase in size which has shown itself in the issues of The Nor'-West Farmer of this year. Since New Year no issue has come from the press with less than 44 pages, while a number have considerably exceeded that size. When it is remembered that many of the farm papers of the older parts of the continent are away below this in the amount of reading furnished, we feel that the success which has met The Nor'-West Farmer is particularly pleasing. It is constantly the effort of the publishers to increase the value of their publication, and even a careless comparison of The Farmer with other farm journals will furnish ample evidence that not only does the matter come much more closely into line with the needs of this country than is the case with any agricultural paper printed elsewhere, but that in point of size and progressiveness this paper can claim to be well to the front.



Grade Stallions.

At the recent annual meeting of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, the following resolution was passed:

"That in the opinion of this Association a serious hardship is inflicted on the owners of purebred and registered stallions available for public service, through the absence of reasonable restrictions respecting grade stallions travelling or standing for public service, and that this Association would strongly urge the passage of legislation having in view the compulsory registration under 'The Horse Breeders' Lien Ordinance,' of all stallions travelling or standing for public service for profit or for gain in the North-West Territories, and that the license fee be placed at \$5 for purebred and registered stallions, and \$100 for stallions not registered or eligible to registration in a stud book recognized as reliable by the Department of Agriculture, and that the posters or other advertising matter used in connection with all stallions registered under the Ordinance as suggested, should, by law, be required to bear the words 'purebred' or 'grade' as the case may be."

The Nor-West Farmer trusts that its many readers interested in horse raising will not feel offended when we state that we cannot entirely endorse this resolution. We must not forget that we are living in a free country, and that there are certain limits imposed as to restricting the private concerns and undertakings of our fellow citizens. Were we asked whether it would be in the public interest if the use of grade stallions were discontinued, few of our readers would entertain any doubt as to our reply; it is, however, one thing to bring about the cessation of an objectionable but wholly legitimate practice, by judicious educational work, and, if necessary, by gentle pressure, but quite another to effect such improvement by means of heavy fines and harsh coercion.

The object of the resolution is one we emphatically endorse, namely, to discourage the use of grade sires, but we would bring about the desired end by less drastic means. We are well aware that many people use grade stallions knowing them to be such, but we also maintain that a large number of farmers are imposed upon by unscrupulous stud owners and bogus pedigrees or with a tale about some extraordinary accident several generations back, which prevents the horse from being registered, and such farmers use grade stallions believing them to be purebred. The first class must be converted by reasoning, education or higher prices for horses; the latter class should be protected by law by making it a punishable offence to misrepresent the breeding of any stallion. The suggestion in the latter part of the resolution that all advertising matter in connection with stallions standing or travelling for service, should bear the word "purebred" or "grade," as the case may be, is a thoroughly sensible one. The stallion owner who represents a grade stallion to be what he really is, could not be injuriously affected by such a provision, while reasonable protection against fraudulent pedigrees would thus be offered the public.

The Nor-West Farmer fully sympathizes with the enterprising men who have the courage to purchase high class stallions, and who too often come into competition with some low bred scrub travelling on a \$5 mare basis, but we are fully convinced that with some sort of legislative provision exposing the breeding of all stallions, the evil will gradually right itself without the imposition of any prohibitive license fee

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Being overstocked, I will offer for the next month some bulls, nine months to two years old, which should draw attention. Also two litters of Yorkshire pigs ready to wean. Come and see them. Farm one mile from station.

J. T. ELLIOTT, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bois-sevain, Man. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

HEIFER OR BULL CALVES.—Your choice can be had from your cows by using my method. Try it 18 months. If of value, then pay me. Write for terms. Wm. Gordy Tilghman, Palatka, Fla.

McPHERSON BROS., Calgary, Alta., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Draft Horses. Choice young bulls and well broken matched teams, 2800 to 3200. Correspondence solicited.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns, Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

A. A. TITUS, Riveredge Farm, Napinka, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Standardbred horses. Herd headed by Sittytton Stamp (imported), cows by Windsor (imported).

JAS. GLENNIE, Longhurn, Man., importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

J. H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Imp. Baron's Pride, herd bull. B. P. Rock eggs and Bronze Turkey eggs for sale.

A. R. DOUGLAS, Franklin, Man., breeder of large English Berkshire swine. Young stock for sale. Booking orders for spring pigs. Prices right.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carrol, Man.

WM. RYAN, Maple Grove Farm, Ninga, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Two young bulls sired by Sittytton Hero and Crimson Chief.

W. H. THOMPSON, East Selkirk, Manitoba. For sale—Several first-prize Cotswold, Oxford Down and Dorset Horned rams.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Imperial Hero (26120). Three young bulls for sale.

WM. M. CHAMPTION, Reburn, Man., Ayrshires and Berkshires. W. P. Rocks only fowl kept. Booking orders for eggs.

FINLAY McRAE, Brandon, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. An extra good stock bull and four bull calves for sale.

A. J. MORRISON, breeders of Shorthorns, Carman P.O., Homewood Station on St. Charles branch C.N.R.

H. L. McDIARMID, Headingly, Man., breeder of Berkshires, Tamworths and Yorkshires. Stock for sale.

D. VAN VORIS, 486 Maryland Ave., Winnipeg. Breeder and importer prize Belgian Haros and Red Caps. Young stock for sale, \$2.00 pair.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Rockland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plam Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

A. CUMMING, Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man. Polled Angus Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Both sex for sale. Write.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearing rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Chalmers, Mayflowers, etc.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine from imported stock. Orders booked for fall delivery.

W. HARVEY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Yorkshire swine and Black Minorca Poultry.

A. T. BARTLEMAN, Wapella, Assa., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Three June litters, also three sows. Nov. litter also. B. Rock eggs.

JAS. J. STEWART, Gladstone, Man., breeder of improved large English Yorkshires. Prices reasonable.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire Cattle. Correspondence solicited.

JAMES L. WANNOP, Creoford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Kil-larny, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Correspondence Solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnhank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters. Stock for sale.

G. A. W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man., Shorthorns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., Breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

WM. J. MILLER, Solgirth, Man. Hereford Cattle.

T. R. TODO, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Keyes, Man., has fine purebred Berkshires always for sale.

JOHN WALLACE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of high-class Herefords.

O. I. C. SWINE, A. E. Thompson, Hannah, N. Dakota.

THOS. JASPER, Bradwardine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales.

ALEX WOOD, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

W. FOSTER, Napinka, Man., breeder of Tamworth swine. Young pigs for sale.

WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale—500 head of sheep, principally ewes and lambs. Apply George M. Webb, Regina, Assa. 14-19

For Sale—A Shetland pony stallion, 350 lbs., broken to saddle and harness, price \$65. G. E. Goddard Cochrane, Alta. 17-18

For Sale—One Clyde stallion, registered horse and weighs 1900 lbs.; good action. Will sell cheap. J. Cherry, Souris. 17

Wanted to Purchase—A second-hand English saddle, give description and name price. Address P.O. Box 1249, Winnipeg, Man. 18-19

For Sale—Wolf Hound pups, \$5 per pair, f.o.b. at Swan Lake. Apply to Geo. E. Holland, Norquay, Man. 17-22

For Sale—I have just threshed Brome grass seed. Will sell for 9 cents per lb., sacks 10 cents. Good seed. Wm. Clements, Fairmeade, Assa. 17-18

For Sale—A few Berkshire and Chester White boars, \$15 each, fit for service. Cotswold ram lambs and Toulouse geese cheap if taken soon. A. B. Smith, Moosomin, Assa. 17-18

For Sale—Eight-horse sweep power and 30-inch cylinder separator, on trucks, suitable for farmers' own use. Apply Bargain, Box 285, Brandon, Man. 16-19

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—All rising two. Apply Foreman, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man. 17

For Sale—First-class farm horses in teams or carloads. Parties wanting Indian ponies can be supplied by earload. John Clark, Jr., Crowfoot, Alta. 13-20

Wanted—One section of land in a good locality, that would be suitable for a stock and grain farm. Apply to "Stockman," care The Nor-West Farmer, Winnipeg, Man. 17-18

For Sale—Half section of land one and a half miles from Pipestone, with good buildings, suitable for mixed farming. Apply to Box 13, Pipestone, Man. 17-18

Wanted to Purchase—Pure bred Fox Terrier dog pup, dam and sire must be registered. Address, stating price and how marked, Horace Pain, Milestone, Assa. 17-18

For Sale—Clydesdale Stallion, Admiral Sampeon [2694], Vol. 10, seven years old, sound, eure foal getter, color black, broke single or double. Wm. Iverach, Beulah, Man. 15-18

For Sale—Threshing outfit, Sawyer-Massey traction engine, 20 h.p., American Advance separator, 40 x 60, automatic weigher and bagger, tanke, pumps and hose. In good working order. Apply to G. P. Wastie, Oak Bluff, Man.

Farm for Sale or to Rent—440 acres, six miles southeast of Sidney, 200 acres under cultivation and about 80 more can be broken, good buildings, half-mile from P.O., school and church, all fenced, first-class farm for mixed farming, plenty of good water. For particulars apply to C. E. Routly, Arizona P.O., Man. 17-18

For Sale—Threshing Outfit, 40 x 60 Separator, 16 H. P. traction engine, all in good order, run three seasons. Will sell cheap and on easy terms. T. W. STONE, Clearwater, Man. 18

Wanted to Buy—Five to ten sections choice unimproved wheat land in Manitoba or Assini-boia. HARRY B. LAKE, 268 S., Clark St., Chicago, Ill. 18

Ranch for Sale, with an unlimited open range, abundance of good hay and water, timber and shelter, with or without stock, ten miles north of Elm Creek. Apply to Jickling & Sons, Carman, Man. 17

Wanted—In every municipality in Manitoba and Northwest, a resident farmer to sell our teas to consumers in his own district. If you are interested, write for information. East India Tea Co., 559 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. 18-23

Wanted—Smart salesman to sell nursery stock in every district in Canada. Terms liberal. Anyone earning less than \$1,000 a year should write us for terms. Special inducement to men who can only spend part of time at the business. Apply now. Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

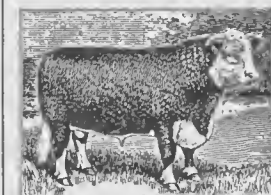
Wolf Killers—Do you want a good large sized hound, well trained and fast? Deer-hounds and wolf hounds. Old dogs, both sexes, which are being hunted daily. Two litters of grand pups, bred from the best stock in Western Canada. Write for prices and particulars. English setters, field trial stock, trained dogs and puppies for sale. E. H. White, Brandon, Man.

WANTED Reliable Men in every locality throughout Canada to introduce our goods, tacking up show cards on trees, fences, long roads and all conspicuous places, also distributing small advertising matter. Commission or salary \$50.00 per month and exp. res., not to exceed \$2.50 per day. Steady employment to good, honest, reliable men. No experience needed. Write for full particulars. THE EMPIRE MEDICINE CO., London, Ont.

POPLAR GROVE

HEREFORDS

The Famous Prize-Winning Herd of Western Canada.



Cows,
Heifers
and
Bulls

FOR SALE

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

ALBERTA BRED SHORTHORNS

We have 100 head of pure-bred Scotch Shorthorns. The herd is headed by Jubilee—28858—imported. Our yearlings made the highest average at Calgary sale, May, 1902.

Visitors welcome, and met by appointment at Cowley Station.

MEAD BROS.,
Pincher Creek, Alta.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires



I have for sale my stock bull Masterpiece (23750), red roan and a sure stock getter. He is by Grand Sweep (imp.) Also three young bulls by Masterpiece. Improved Yorkshires sows with pig and boars fit for service, also young spring pigs. White Plymouth Rock eggs. Correspondence solicited.

Visitors welcome.

JAS. BRAY,
Longburn Man



D. McBETH
OAK LAKE, MAN.

BREEDER OF

CLYDESDALES and
SHORTHORNS.

Have a few Clydesdale mules and young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Breeding and price right. Correspondence solicited.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.



Commander [39011]

Mamie C [30127]

Daisy Belle [25524]

Squire Wimple [33006]

SHORTHORNS OWNED BY WM. H. LADNER, LADNER'S LANDING, B.C.

The above engraving presents four of the animals in the Shorthorn herd of W. H. Ladner. The proprietor is one of the oldest settlers in that part of the Province, and has been breeding Shorthorns since 1890, having now a herd of over forty head. He occupies the position on the board of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association as vice-president, representing British Columbia. The two cows in the illustration are of Mr. Ladner's own breeding. Some animals have been sold from this herd at prices reported to be upwards of the thousand dollar mark. Besides being a breeder, Mr. Ladner has for years held the position of reeve for the Municipality of Delta.

German Horse Breeding.

The German government maintains a stable of 130,000 high-grade animals, with the addition of 400,000 available for mobilization in two weeks. Three thousand studs are kept for the exclusive breeding of army horses. The department knows the pedigree of every horse subject to service. None is accepted without a foal certificate. Through a process of farming out foal mares private citizens are given the benefit of the splendid system of army breeding, with the result that all Germany is riding and driving horses up to the highest military requirements. American breeders have no cause to feel flattered by the purchases made from them by European war departments. Germany, England, France and Russia buy horses in the United States wholly as a matter of convenience. Their great reserve stables of blue-blooded animals are bred on home farms and kept for home emergencies.—Ex.

The English Warhorse in South Africa.

A good deal has already been said and written of the unfitness of the English bred army horse for purposes of actual warfare, but nothing that has cut so close to the quick as a little book recently published by an officer of the remount service, who, out of his personal experience in South Africa has gathered the facts whose significance he has just put before the English people. Lieutenant Galwayne, the author of this book on "Remount Service in South Africa," was in the thick of the business of preparing remounts for actual service. An English bred horse that has been regularly cared for from infancy upward was soon found pretty nearly an imbecile on actual service. Unless carefully stabled and regularly fed and groomed, things which are impossible in actual warfare, he broke down, while more rudely nurtured animals could shift for themselves and get through severe hardships without flinching. Lieut. Galwayne says:

"It is a known fact that in all large countries the horses are small, and vice versa; it is, therefore, to be assumed that the English horse is greatly out of it in South Africa, where he is a big horse in a vast country. Moreover, from an equine standpoint, he is a cultivated gentleman, used to the best of treatment under the very best conditions. Not only is he pampered himself, but he comes from pampered

stock; he is thereby rendered susceptible to many diseases and ailments that are unlikely to attack his less fortunate mate. The English horse has been used to being well fed at certain times in the day; kept, warm stabled, etc. All these things militate against him on active service in South Africa. He cannot look after himself, his natural instincts have been weakened by civilisation; he neighs for his food, instead of grazing, stands shivering in the cold and wet all night, without moving, instead of looking for a sheltered spot, like his half-civilised brother, and grazing to fill his belly, whether or no there is enjoyment to be extracted from the rough and frequently sparse herbage, which is all he can get. He forgets to indulge in a roll when just off duty, whereby his seasoned comrade rests himself, and makes himself contented, and ready to perform what is required of him the following day. So the pampered horse soon goes to the sick lines—if there are any to go to—and probably never leaves them until hitched to a span of bullocks, he is dragged to his grave—a dead witness to departmental inexperience and lack of organisation. It is true that a few of the English horses exported for military use to South Africa do really well, but their success is due to exceptional circumstances;

some others do just manage to do a turn in the front and get back to recuperate on a farm.

"Cavalry horses will be always in demand, and the faster they can gallop the better the chance for their riders, either for assault or retreat. But the war in South Africa has practically demonstrated that the fine upstanding, shining and glistening cavalry horse that creates such a feeling of pride when you are admiring his imposing and handsome appearance in peace times, at reviews, and shows, is not the animal he is supposed to be, and is not so useful in actual warfare as the big little horse, with a stout-built round body, strong, clean-looking legs, etc., with plenty of courage and a good dash of Arab blood in him. What is actually required for active service is a wiry and hardy animal, reared for the purpose, unspoiled by high class living and used to roughing it from his early days. He must possess great endurance and be able to carry a soldier across the worst of horse countries quickly and safely, to withstand exposure, both to heat and cold, and to nourish himself on coarse herbage. The cavalry horse for active service should never be over 15.0 or 15.1.

"There is not one single recommendation that the writer knows of for the English cavalry horse in the

front for South African service. The very best of food, grooming and stabling are essential to the English horse; without them he cannot work, and, as before stated, they cannot be obtained on the veldt. A 'stable' is one of the few things an officer is not allowed to take with him to the front. Moreover, it takes an English horse nearly all his strength to pull his own food about in South Africa. As long as he gets his three feeds a day and does not chafe or get sore backs, he can work, but not otherwise. The writer has seen indescribably fearful wounds on the back from saddle-galls; and cut withers, which have developed large, open, rotten sores, frequently with maggots in and has appalled those who looked at these horses from the front.

"English horses have suffered more than any others from sores on the back, shoulders and withers, proving that their skin is not capable of standing rough usage, dirt and neglect. It is not to be supposed for one moment that the horse can be as well looked after on active service as he is in peace times. He has to rough it, in conjunction with his rider, and if he cannot stand it, he is certainly not fit or suitable for protracted active service."

Of course an officer on active service could not have made such an exposure as the above, but it serves in some measure to explain the interest felt in the Canadian rough riders and their hardy, active mounts. It is to be hoped that it is a long time before we see war again, but when it does come, and active mounts are wanted, western Canada is the place to look for them.

Pasturage has never been better in the Western States than it is the present season. The abundant rain, while doing damage to the grain crop, has benefited the grass.

The removal of what are called the "drift fences" in New Mexico and Texas, so as to allow the country to be settled, is causing the cattle men to leave the country. They are looking to Canada and the Dakotas for new fields of operation.

A company is being formed in P.E.I., under guarantee of the government, to build an immense meat packing concern at Charlottetown, and also to build and maintain cold storage and shipping stations in the Maritime Provinces and at Winnipeg.

Some of the American race meets are tabooing hobbles, no horse wearing the unsightly rigging being allowed to run. The Chicago Horseman thinks that the most equitable way to do would be to prohibit all green horses from wearing them, as this would soon solve the anti-hobble question.



SOME OF THE PRIZE-WINNERS IN THE JERSEY HERD OF E. WINKLER, GRETTNA, MAN.

Shown at Winnipeg Fair, 1902.

The Manners of a Horse.

The breeder and seller of horses, says an American exchange, does not need to be told that manners, good or bad, make or mar the horse and his value. The better the horse, the more his value is enhanced by proper training. Saddlers, fancy drivers, coachers and carriage-pairs may all be ever so perfect in form, coloring and action, and yet fail to bring anything like their inherent value simply because of bad manners or tricks.

The training required for city and farm uses is so different that unless attention is given to the subject there will be no inconsiderable loss from this source when the colts, which are used for farm work while maturing, are put upon the market. The colts trained only for farm work are nearly always awkward and lawless when changed to city environments. If allowed to get undesirable traits and habits while young much time and expense become necessary to undo the early training, or lack of it, after getting into the hands of the city dealer.

The city horse, unlike the farm horse, needs to know nothing of word or voice driving, which training adds much to the value and convenience in farm work. Where the noise and confusion are frequently so great, the city horse must depend entirely on the reins and whip for his instruction. He must know that his place is always up against the bit when at work, and must turn and swing from side to side at instant pressure of the rein. He must also be ready to dart forward or pull up just as suddenly to avoid the numberless rushing cars and vehicles often thronging the streets of traffic driveways. To do all this successfully and avoid collisions he must learn to keep a straight backbone—that is, not to swing his head when making a turn, but turn his whole body just as if he were hung on a pivot. He must also know the use of the whip, and not lose his head and become unmanageable when touched up suddenly to avoid mishaps. All of these must be known and responded to without a syllable from the driver before the horse is safe and really valuable for city use. Of course, besides, he must be fearless, or at least face without flinching anything from a steam calliope to a motor vehicle going at a hair-raising pace. In a word, the horse to be really valuable for city use must pay attention to the smallest demands of his driver while at work, whether under the saddle, on the pole or between the shafts.

A Cattle Stealing Case.

A report from Calgary states that: Carl Schultz, manager of the Bow River Ranching and Development company, was committed for trial by A. M. Cameron, J. P., on the charge of unlawfully detaining two cattle the property of Robert Emerson, and of tampering with brands on the same. The preliminary enquiry has been in progress for over two weeks and great interest is taken in the case. The evidence shows that the cattle in question, bearing Emerson's brand, were found in the accused's field. Emerson positively identified the cattle as belonging to him. The cattle also bore the Schultz brand and on one animal two bars had been placed across the the Emerson brand. Among other witnesses, J. C. Patterson, inspector of the Western Stock Grower's Association, testified that the Schultz brand had been on for about one year, and the Emerson brand for about two years. He also stated that the Schultz brand had been placed on the animal either by Schultz's branding iron or one very similar to it. For the defence accused denied all knowledge of the branding or of how the cattle got into his field. He and a hired man had ridden through his fields a few days before the cattle were found and swore positively that the cattle in question were not then in his field. The trial will take place in November, accused being admitted to bail.

J. A. S. MACMILLAN

Importer and Breeder of

High-Class Stallions

The new importation for the coming season comprises many winners.

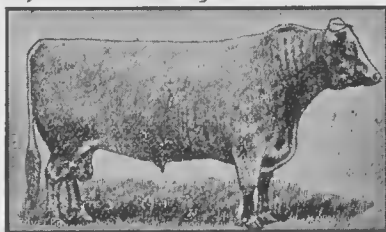
Mares and fillies always for sale.

Prices right. Terms easy. For full particulars apply

Box 483,

BRANDON, MANITOBA

PRAIRIE HOME STOCK FARM,
Crystal City, Man.
THOS. GREENWAY, Proprietor



CYLEDSDALES—Two stallion colts, 9 mos. and 16 mos., for sale.
SHORTHORNS—Herd headed by Judge and Stytion Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg, 1900 and 1901.
AYRSHIRES—Of best quality, headed by Surprise of Burnside, sweepstakes bull in Manitoba for 3 years.
Young stock of both breeds for sale. Prices and quality right.
BERKSHIRES—Headed by unbeaten boar Victor and Black Chief.
YORKSHIRES—Headed by sweepstakes boar Dreyfus and Dan of Prairie Home.
Orders booked now for Spring Pigs.
SHROPSHIRE—All ages and sexes for sale. Farm 1 mile from station. Visitors welcome.

Address all correspondence to WALOO GREENWAY.

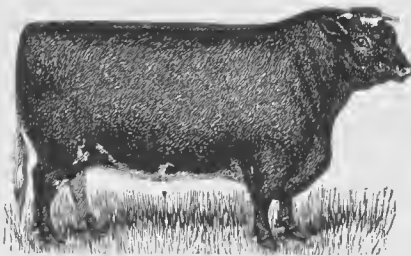
HOSESS!

HORSES!

HORSES!

The Bow River Horse Ranch Proprietors, retiring from breeding, will sell their fine bunch of mares, 3 years old and upwards, 1100 to 1300 lbs., singly or by the carload, with colts at foot or dry; also the geldings, broken or unbroken. All the mares are stunted to Clydes, Shires or French Coach Horses of the best blood procurable. Steers taken in exchange.

G. E. GODDARD,
Cochrane, Alta.



Yearling and 2-year-old Bulls and Heifers by my champion bull, Topman's Duke and imported Nobleman. One of these is Lord Roberts, by Nobleman, out of \$1,000 Jenny Lind. I must part with both these great bulls because their own stock is growing up. Write early. Both are sure stock getters.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

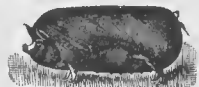


Bull and Heifers of all ages for sale. 300 head to select from. Farm 3 miles from Deteau and 10 miles from Oak Lake.
JAS. D. MCGREGOR,
BRANDON P.D., MAN.

THE HOME BANK FARM HERD OF

Large English Berkshires are still to the front. Some grand sows bred for the spring trade. Now booking orders.

Write for prices or call and see them.



JOSEPH LAIDLER,
Neepawa, Man.

SHORTHORNS LANDAZAR STOCK FARM.

Bulls all sold. Are offering a few good cows and heifers for a short time to come.

D. HYSOP & SON, Box 103,
KILLARNEY, MAN.

THE BOUNDARY SHOW AND BREEDING HERD

Poland China and Model Tamworth Hogs



Will be headquarters for herd leaders during 1902. We will have pigs sired by seven different boars and of March, April, May and June farrow. Now, if you want to be in the 20th century style and own a pig that has got elze and bone combined with style and finish, send your order to

W. L. TRANN, Crystal City, Man.

The Gold Standard Herd



Of Long Bacon Type Berkshires.

I now offer for sale the 1st prize boar at the Winnipeg Exhibition in six months class. This young boar was admired by everyone who saw him. I consider him the best boar of his age I ever raised—perfect markings and a model every way.

Several litters of July and August pigs for sale at reasonable prices. Address

J. A. MCGILL,
Neepawa, Man.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ontario

Importer and Breeder of

HIGH-CLASS

Scotch Shorthorns

(First Importation made in 1874).

OFFERS FOR SALE

Imported Cows and Heifers

Home-Bred Cows and Heifers

Imported Bulls and Bull Calves

Home-Bred Bulls and Bull Calves

Railway Stations—Pickering, on main line of Grand Trunk Railway, 22 miles east of Toronto, and Claremont, 23 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. Railway.
Catalogues on application.

Marchmont Herd

Scotch-Bred Shorthorns

Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorns bred here.



Five Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months. Sixteen Bull Calves, including two imported in dams. "Prince Alpine" (Imp.) and "Bar-rister" (Imp.) head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.

W. S. LISTER, - Middlechurch, P.O.
(Seven miles north of Winnipeg. Telephone connection).



PURVES THOMSON,
Pilot Mound, Man.

For Sale—8 Shorthorn bull calves about 11 months old, exceedingly good ones. Some fine young show cows and heifers, all from Caithness. Two pure bred Clydesdale yearling stallions, one from imported Prince Patrick, also some grand young imported mares and home bred fillies at reasonable prices.

F. W. GREEN, Moosejaw, Assa. SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and containing about twenty choice females. Several young Bulls for sale.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Pedigreed Scotch Collies (sable)—A number of bitch puppies for sale during next month at \$5 each. Also several brood bitches.

Fox Terriers—all ages, both sex.
Barred Plymouth Rocks—25 hens and 2 cock birds, one bred by S. Butterfield, Windsor, Ont.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Hanlan, Man.



MELROSE STOCK FARM. Scotch Shorthorns Choice Clydesdales

FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

The grand imported Scotch Clyde Stallion, 2572, guaranteed sound and sure, also some A1 young stock.
A. & J. CHADBURN,
Ralphton, Man.

ELYSEE STOCK FARM
J. G. WASHINGTON, Ninga, Man
Breeder of

SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers FOR SALE

The get of Golden Measure (Imp.), 26057 (72615), whose stock has brought higher prices by public auction than that of any other bull in Canada during the last 25 years, or the get of Lord Stanley II., the greatest stock bull that Russell's great herd ever produced.

Clydesdale Stallions, Mares

and Fillies, all ages, for Sale
Improved Farms for Sale or to Rent

Write or Wire

J. E. SMITH, Box 274,
BRANDON, MAN.

FARNHAM FARM OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

A carload of strong vigorous yearling rams at ranchmen's prices. A few top rams to head flocks, 50 yearling and two-year-old ewes, 100 extra ram and ewe lambs by imported sires. All registered in the A. O. D. R. A. Prices reasonable.

HENRY ARKELL, Arkell, Ont.
Arkell, C.P.R. Guelph, G.T.R.



MANAGER'S RESIDENCE, COCHRANE RANCH, MACLEOD, ALBERTA.

Territorial Pure Bred Swine Sales.

Advice has been received from the Territorial Department of Agriculture to the effect that all arrangements have been made for an extensive series of auction sales of swine along the Prince Albert branch, the main line and Crow's Nest line. A memorandum issued by the department states that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has granted free transportation for this shipment from Ontario to the West, the Dominion Live Stock Commissioner has agreed to co-operate to the extent of selecting and gathering the animals free of charge, and the Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Land Company is giving financial aid towards the undertaking.

When outlining the scheme for the improvement of cattle in the Territories some years ago, the Department made it its sole aim to facilitate, through reduced cost and convenience of transportation, the importation of superior bulls only, knowing that female stock of fair quality was already in the country. The encouragement of swine breeding is, however, along somewhat different lines. In the first place, the notorious lack of quality in the average brood sow calls for an increased number of purebred boars of high individual merit; and, secondly, the insignificant number of sows now in the hands of farmers in the Territories is to be augmented by the importation and distribution of well-bred, selected, young females. It has therefore, been decided to procure from the leading breeders of Ontario several carloads of purebred sows and boars, eligible for registration, of the Yorkshire and Berkshire breeds old enough to produce litters next spring, have them brought west in October and offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder at the following places and undermentioned dates:

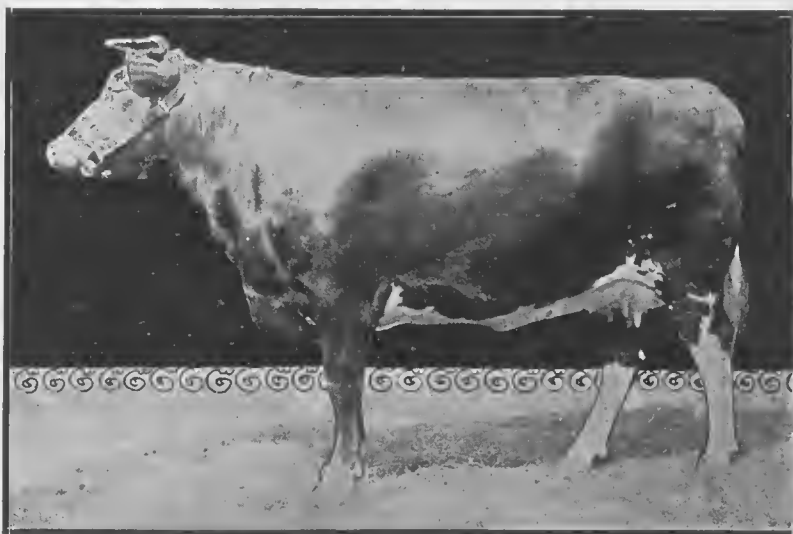
Regina—Saturday, October 18th.
Saskatoon—Tuesday, October 21st.
Rosthern—Thursday, October 23rd.
Prince Albert—Saturday, October 25.
Moosomin—Saturday, October 18th.
Whitewood—Monday, October 20th.
Grenfell—Tuesday, October 21st.
Wolseley—Wednesday, October 22.
Qu'Appelle—Thursday, October 23.
Moose Jaw—Friday, October 24th.
Maple Creek—Monday, October 27.
Medicine Hat—Tuesday, October 28.
Lethbridge—Thursday, October 30.
Macleod—Saturday, November 1st.
Pincher Creek—Monday, November 3rd.

All sales commence at 1 p.m. sharp.

As stated above, all animals offered will be purebred and accompanied by breeder's certificate and can be registered upon payment of a fee of fifty cents per head. Only a strictly limited number of swine previously selected will be put up for sale at each point, and every effort will be made to divide them in such a manner that the last lot disposed of will be of equally as high

quality as the first. A low upset price will be placed on each individual head, representing its cost price in Ontario, with a small amount of expenses added, below which positively no sale will be made. Each purchaser will be required to sign a simple form of agreement not to slaughter or sell any swine purchased within two years.

It may here be stated that the Department, by purchasing earlier and in a wholesale way, has been able to procure these purebred animals at a cost only slightly exceeding their value as



MATCHLESS 25TH, 3 YEARS OLD.

Owned by Hon. T. Greenway, Crystal City, Man. Winner of sweepstakes as best Shorthorn cow, any age, at Winnipeg and Brandon, 1902.

pork, and it is expected they can be offered at the sales at an upset price ranging from about \$10 per head upwards according to age and size.

Those conversant with the progress of live stock affairs in the Calgary and Edmonton districts have no hesitation in asserting that the swine shipment and sales in Northern Alberta undertaken by the Territorial Department of Agriculture some years ago were fruitful of excellent results, and the Department is to be commended upon organizing similar sales in other districts of the west. That the swine stock of the west is in dire need of improvement, is scarcely a matter for argument, and it is hard to see how such improvement can be brought about quicker than by the wide introduction of breeding stock of the proper type. The bacon industry is bound to forge ahead rapidly in the territories. An excellent local market as well as a large demand in British Columbia is at present far from supplied, and every year sees an increasing quantity of grain raised. Bacon production is a remunerative and natural industry in the Territories, and we commend these sales to the notice of the farmers, and trust they may be successful in order that the Department may be encouraged to put forth further efforts to assist western breeders.

More Bacon Hogs.

By a Farmer.

Why are there not more bacon hogs raised? This is a question which naturally arises in one's mind, considering that the general demand by butchers and packers has been for some time for bacon hogs in preference to hogs of the lard type. The fact that really so few are bred, leads us to look for a reason, when it is generally conceded that to be a successful breeder one must cater to the demands of the trade. It seems absurd at first thought that this state of things should exist.

Speaking from the standpoint of a farmer, it is not to be wondered at that the introduction of the bacon hog has been slow, as far as compliance with the calls of the trade is concerned. Even when the prejudice, which seems to exist, against the breeding of these hogs has been overcome, and the breeder has perhaps subordinated his personal fancies to the requirements of the trade, he cannot get a better price for the finished product than for those of the lard breeds. Why is this? People generally pay more for that which they want. Are the consumers less discriminating than usual? Or has the scarcity of pork and the corresponding high prices made curcs less particular in choice? Whatever may be the cause, there certainly is no encouragement from the trade to breed bacon hogs so long as lard hogs sell just as well.

But, although there may not be more

mers that it costs no more to raise this kind than it does others.

If poor results have been obtained by crossing different lard breeds together, then try the above mentioned way it will be seen that the unpopularity of bacon breeds, at least for the purpose mentioned, is principally amongst those who never used them.

Breeding Heavy Draft Horses.

There was a time when it was more or less difficult to sell a stallion in this country and breeders were rather slow in going into breeding operations. This condition of affairs has changed, and to-day there is an active demand in all parts for good stallions, and we feel sure that this demand will continue. We are pleased also to note that there are more farmers purchasing pure bred mares of the draft breeds, and a greater inclination to start breeding operations. We can see no reason why our farmers and breeders should not raise stallions to supply the demand of this country instead of having to purchase stock brought into the country from outside points.

Many men seem to think that pure bred mares require special treatment, have to be so very carefully handled, in fact pampered, fussed over, stuffed with special food and kept as useless ornaments. Now this is all wrong. A pure bred mare needs only good care the same as any other horse is entitled to. There is no reason why she should not do her regular work on the farm as well as any of the other horses, and do it as cheaply and as well. It costs no more to put her to a pure bred stallion than any other mare. Summing it up, the extra cost of keeping pure bred mares lies in the initial expense, while the returns are bound to be much larger than where grade mares are kept.

It does not follow that every colt will do for a stallion, a free use of the knife would no doubt tend to the improvement of the horse industry. But if the knife is used the gelding should find a ready market at a good figure, while the best of the fillies should be reserved for breeding purposes. This is the line of work followed by the British breeders, who have made such a success of their work. A beginning has to be made some day and there is no time equal to the present. Some say that our conditions here are against horse raising, but we can't see it in that light. There is an old saying that "where there's a will there's a way," and any man who really wishes to engage in horse breeding will not find insurmountable obstacles in the way.

Our people are in favor of home bred stock when it is of the right quality, and we believe the home bred horse will be preferred to those raised outside the prairies, and will bring just as much money, because he is acclimated and there are no risks to run in that way. We believe the present time a very opportune one for farmers to take up the work of breeding pure bred horses. They will have something to learn, but the men who are the first to start will the soonest reap the best rewards.

All of the old ewes should be fattened and marketed now while there is good pasturage. It is somewhat difficult to fatten old sheep on dry grain.



JUDITH AGED SHORTHORN COWS, BRANDON, 1902.

The Territorial Sheep Sale.

The officers of the Territorial Sheep Breeders' Association have everything in hand for a successful show and sale at Medicine Hat, Sept. 30-Oct. 3. As at the spring show of cattle at Calgary in May, prizes will be offered for the best pure bred stock. They are as follows:—

- Rams, two shears and over.
- Rams, shearling.
- Rams, lambs.
- Ewes, two shears and over.
- Ewes, lambs.
- Pen, ram and two ewes.

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

1. For best Shropshire ram, any age, bred in the Territories.
2. For best Oxford Down ram, any age, bred in the Territories.
3. For best Shropshire ewe, any age, bred anywhere.
4. For best Oxford Down ewe, any age, bred anywhere.
5. For best Shropshire ewe, any age, bred anywhere.

These prizes will be in addition to those offered by the Medicine Hat Agricultural Society.

This sale will take place on Oct. 2nd and for it at least 300 head will be present. Quite a number of these will be brought in from Ontario, some of them being imported from England. Entries have also been made by local breeders. A most successful sale is looked for and especially so as the association undertakes to deliver the sheep to the purchasers' nearest station West of Moose Jaw on payment of 50c. a head.

Skim Milk for Hogs.

Skim milk should always be used when it is available. It also makes the ordinary grain feeds more digestible and so adds greatly to their value. While skim milk alone is rarely profitable, from 20 to 40 pounds being required to make a pound of meat, when mixed with grain in the proportion of 3 pounds or less of milk to each pound of grain, its value is greatly increased. In a test reported by C. P. Goodrich, 1 bushel of corn produced 10 pounds of pork, and 100 pounds of skim milk produced 5 pounds of pork; when fed together, however, the mixture produced 18 pounds of meat, an increase of 3 pounds due to the mixing. In this case 100 pounds of skim milk took the place of 44.8 pounds of corn. If the corn was worth 25 cents a bushel, the milk was worth 19.6 cents per 100 pounds; if the corn was worth 40 cents the milk was worth 31.4 cents.

Extended tests in the feeding of skim milk have been made at the Utah Station and, among the facts brought out by the works, are these:

"The hogs fed on milk and grain ration made much more rapid gains than either those fed on milk alone or on grain alone. The time required to make 100 pounds of gain was 79 days for the hogs fed on milk and grain, 116 days for those fed on grain alone and 147 days when the feed was milk alone. The milk and grain lots required 2.58 pounds of digestible matter, the milk fed lots 2.85 pounds, and the grain fed lots 3.19 pounds to make 1 pound of gain in live weight."

In this case 100 pounds of skim milk took the place of 23.2 pounds of grain in the mixture. Work at other stations has given very similar results and has demonstrated that when not more than four pounds of skim milk is used with each pound of grain, the milk is worth from 15 to 30 cents per 100 pounds. The younger and smaller the hogs the higher is the value of the milk. For full grown and aged animals it is of less value. It may be taken as a safe rule that it is profitable to pay at least 15 cents per 100 pounds for all the skim milk needed to make four times the weight of the grain fed, and where it is impossible to secure enough for all the hogs, the available supply should be given to those pigs nearest the weaning age and sucking pigs.—Bulletin Dept. of Agriculture.



Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using **EUREKA Harness Oil**. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

EUREKA Harness Oil

makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by **IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.**

AUCTION SALES

Pure-Bred Swine

Will be held under the auspices of the
TERRITORIAL DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE
At the following points on the undermentioned dates:

Regina	Saturday, October 18th.
Saskatoon	Tuesday, October 21st.
Rosethorn	Thursday, October 23rd.
Prince Albert	Saturday, October 25th.
Moosomin	Saturday, October 18th.
Whitehead	Monday, October 20th.
Grenfell	Tuesday, October 21st.
Wolseley	Wednesday, October 22nd.
Qu'Appelle	Thursday, October 23rd.
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Maple Creek	Monday, October 27th.
Medicine Hat	Tuesday, October 28th.
Lethbridge	Thursday, October 30th.
Macleod	Saturday, November 1st.
Pincher Creek	Monday, November 3rd.

All sales commence at 1 p.m. sharp.
Sows and boars, eligible to registration, of the Yorkshire and Berkshire breeds old enough to produce litters next spring will be offered for sale to the highest bidder. Each animal will be accompanied by a breeder's certificate, and can be registered upon payment of a fee of fifty cents. Only a limited number will be offered for sale at each point, and every effort will be made to divide them in such a manner that the lot offered at the last sale will be quite equal in quality to those sold at the first.

CHAS. W. PETERSON,
Deputy Commissioner,
Department of Agriculture,
Northwest Government Offices,
Regina, September 13th, 1902.

12 CHOICE Stallions



9 Clydesdales just imported from Scotland. Got by the best breeding in Scotland.

We have also 1 German Coach, imp., 1 Norman Percheron and 1 Thoroughbred. The shipment includes a number of prize winners.

For sale at reasonable prices, quality and breeding considered. Can be seen at B. G. Fong-ee's feed barn, west of the hay market. Inspection invited. Correspondence solicited. We guarantee all stock to be foal getters.

HAWTHORNE & HAMILTON,
Importers,
Brunswick or Seymour Hotels.
WINNIPEG

Remember

that the Manitoba consignment of

ALEX. GALBRAITH'S Imported Stallions

will arrive in BRANDON, MAN., in about a month.

If in need of a good stallion, write
JAMES SMITH, Agent, Brandon, Man.

REID & WEIGHTMAN,

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Yorkshire & Tamworth Swine FOR SALE.

Young Bulls and Heifers, also young Boars and Sows of both breeds of swine at reasonable prices.

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AMONG THE BREEDERS.

The Great West Ranching Co., with offices at Indian Head and a share capital of \$100,000, is being formed for the development of stock breeding.

J. Van Veen, of File Hills, Assa., has recently made the following sales of Herefords: Four cows to Mr. Ross, of Minnedosa.; two yearling heifers, one bull calf and seven heifer calves to Mr. Elliott, of Regina.

James A. Pennell, of Macgregor, claims to have a cow seven years old which has given him ten calves. The first year she had one calf; the next three years she had twins; and now she has produced triplets.

A syndicate of farmers at Morris, Man., has bought from McLaughlin Bros., of Emmetsburg, Iowa, the Percheron stallion, Colin. He was a prize winner in France in 1901 and is a horse of great size and good action.

C. Knight, J. A. Lougheed, R. B. Bennett, H. A. Allison, and J. G. Edgar, all of Calgary, have been issued letters of incorporation for the Calgary Cattle Company, Limited, with a capital stock of \$100,000.

A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Assa., breeder of Yorkshire and Berkshire swine, writes: "I am sold out of all spring pigs of both breeds. I have only August pigs and one Berkshire boar left. The advt. in The Nor'-West Farmer brought more orders than I can fill and I had to return the money in many cases."

Hon. W. Beresford, a son of Lord Charles Beresford, has bought the beautiful ranch of Sampson & McNaughton, on Bow River, a few miles west of Calgary, also their large herd of registered Shorthorn cattle, numbering some 140 head.

Jno. A. Turner, of Calgary, has bought the Indian Head Experimental Farm bull, Lord Wolsley, by Abbotsburn Strathallen, dam Frieda. Mr. Turner was so well pleased with the get of this bull that he has secured him to head his herd of Shorthorns.

John Shaw, of High River, has sold his ranch to Mr. Scott, a banker, of Illinois, and has decided to sell his herd of Shorthorns. Mr. Shaw entered six head of his Shorthorns at the Calgary fair, and won eight prizes, including the sweepstakes for bull bred in Alberta.

J. W. Lundy, Lacombe, Alta., had his Shire stallion, Blaisdon Harold, =17776 =, in Calgary during the week of the show, but did not enter him. He is a horse of great scale, weighing 2,130 lbs. as a three-year-old. He should prove a most valuable addition to the horse interests of the High River district in the hands of J. W. McLaughlin.

The Nor'-West Farmer had a pleasant call from Geo. Boulton, of Fernton, this week. He was in the city receiving his prize money and medal which were awarded him for stock exhibited at the Winnipeg Fair this year. He received three first prizes—\$40 in cash and silver medal. Mr. Boulton's address is now Fernton. In this issue he has an advertisement, in which he offers for sale some of his stock.

Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., has just arrived from the Old Country with what he says is one of the best lots of Clydesdales and Suffolks that has ever left that side. He certainly has a number of prominent prize-winners and the breeding of all would indicate high class individuality. A part of this consignment will arrive in Brandon shortly, where they will be offered for sale by James Smith, Mr. Galbraith's agent.

K. McIvor, Virden, Man., changes advertisement in the "Breeder's Directory" this issue. Being overstocked he will offer for the next month a few Shorthorn bulls, nine months to two years old, at prices which should dispose of them quickly. Also two litters of Yorkshire swine ready to wean.

Hawthorne & Hamilton, a firm of Ontario horse dealers and importers, have just arrived in Winnipeg with a carload of stallions for sale. These men are not unknown in the West, having disposed of two carloads of stallions last spring. Some of the horses have been specially selected in the Old Country for parties in Manitoba and are waiting inspection. One of these is Prince of Fod (10612), a big, upstanding, brown Clydesdale, five years old, with good action. He is perhaps the choice of the whole lot and is full of quality and well put together. He is sired by Prince Alexander (8899), (imp.), he by Prince of Wales. His dam is Mary Darnley, a daughter of Miss Darnley, she by the famous old horse Darnley (222). Prince of Fod is just as good as his breeding. The shipment also includes smaller horses, clean limbed and of compact build, others also that are low set and heavy ones. The proprietors have a variety in this way so that they can suit the ideas of all who want horses. There are in all nine Clydesdales of these Prince of Fod has been noted (he is likely to go to Southern Manitoba), the others are:—Bank of Scotland 2nd, a low, heavy set chestnut by Bank of Scotland (imp.). His dam is Glenrosa [2687]. White Star (11575) an imported three-year-old, is by William the Conqueror (9093), and is a big bay that will be the making of a very heavy horse by the time he is five years old. Dunrobin [2767], another big three-year-old, is by Vanguard (imp.), [157], dam Newmarket Jessie [2836], by Prince of Alves (imp.). Abbot of Poplar Vale [2732], a clean limbed 10-year-old proved stock-getter, is a brown, by Abbot of Renwick (imp.), and out of Bessie Anderson [2807]. Prince Erskine [2994], a four-year-old brown, sire Erskine Macgregor (imp.), dam Lady Oliver, by Oliver Twist (imp.), and tracing back to Chief Constable and Wonderful Lad, on his dam's side, and to Macgregor on the sire's side. Sir William, a 3-year-old black, by Sir Everard (3553), the sire of the famous Baron's Pride, the greatest stock horse to-day, is the making of a fair-sized horse of quality; McArthur [2558], is a more compact, smaller sized horse than some of the others, but with good knee and hock action. He is by McLaws, 1940, dam Darling, by Comyn Macgregor (imp.). He was the winner of first prize for stallion and three best colts at Peterboro show last year. Oliver Gordon [2933], is a useful bay by Lewie Gordon (imp.), and out of Jessie [2382], by Oliver Twist (imp.). Besides these Clydesdales there is a German Coach, Rothbart, now ten years old, but a stylish upstanding horse, with well set shoulders and neck and a good mover. He is a bay and weighs about 1,400 lbs. Biblis, a Norman Percheron, is a dapple grey, three years old, a low set, heavy muscled, well bred fellow. A Thoroughbred of Wm. Hendrie's breeding makes up the string. Provost is by Derwentwater (imp.), and won second place in the Queen's plate, first in breeders' stakes, and first in Stanley Produce stakes at Toronto, all in 1900. He was second in a purse race at Saratoga in 1900 and in all has won about \$2,500. These horses will be sold guaranteed to be foal getters. They will be found at Fonseca's stable, Winnipeg.

A B. C. Shorthorn Herd.

We have pleasure in giving an illustration of a few members of the Shorthorn herd of W. H. Ladner. Ladner, B.C. Mr. Ladner is one of the oldest settlers in his district and has been reeve for a number of years. The foundation of his herd was laid in 1890 and he has been breeding in a quiet

way until now his herd numbers some 40 head. At its head stands Squire Wimple, 33006, by Village Squire, a bull bred by H. & W. Smith, Hay, Ont. Village Squire is out of the famous cow, Village Flower, and was got by the equally well known bull, Abbotsford. The dam of Squire Wimple is Wimple's Gem Second, by Vanguard, and his granddam is the imported cow, Wimple's Gem, by Gladstone. Commander, 39011, Vol. XVIII, is another promising young bull doing good service in the herd. Of his many females only two are shown in the illustration. These are Mamie E., 30127, and Daisy Bell, 25524, both bred by Mr. Ladner. The former is by Lord Stanley, 10419, and out of Countess of the Grange, by British Statesman. She is a roan and now five years old. Daisy Bell is also a roan, calved March, 1894, got by Modern Type. Her dam is Western Queen and granddam Countess of the Grange. Mr. Ladner usually sells his surplus bull calves at the New Westminster Exhibition by auction, but in a little different way to that generally followed. A reserve bid is placed on each animal, which is announced, and the highest advance on that takes the animal. He has six animals which he proposes selling in this way at this year's show. Some of his stock has brought as high as \$800, and even \$1,000.

British Importations.

Importers well known to most of our readers have been making numerous selections from Old Country horse dealers and breeders, of which a good few specimens are likely to find their way to our own Northwest. Dalgety Bros., London, Ont., and J. B. Howgate, Toronto, Ont., have each brought out over a dozen Clydesdale stallions.

Of importers familiar to westerners J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, has been investing chiefly in Hackneys, of which he has five, all well pedigreed and one bred by King Edward. He has also a Clydesdale, a Cleveland Bay and a Thoroughbred. This lot of good stallions should help to improve the stock of the Northwest.

Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wisconsin, has brought by the Donaldson liner Lakonia 21 Clydesdale stallions and two mares. The stallions are all of the very best and heaviest type, many of them winners of high honors. The mares are also prize winners and dams of prize winners. Besides these he has eight Suffolk Punches and two Hackneys and two Clydes for N. P. Clark, St. Cloud. Some of these may find their way to this side later on.

Sorby, of Guelph, has some very choice ones, perhaps the pick of the lot being Montrave Geisha, daughter of the well-known Montrave Mac and herself a frequent prize-winner.

Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont., have also brought over half a dozen stallions representative of the best Clydesdale families.

The Clydesdale interest in Ontario needs no boasting, its superiority is already assured and it is likely that a good many of these crack sires are meant for next year's campaign in the northern states.

Within the six weeks ending July 28th there has been a very large importation of crack British Shorthorns to Canada. Nearly all of them are "Scotch," but some of them are good representatives of the North of England. Nine of them are from the Royal herd.

New Packing House for Alberta

The farmers in the Edmonton district are raising hogs quite extensively now. There are two packing houses which handle a great deal of the product, and there are quite a number shipped out alive. The Gallagher & Hull Packing Co. have a capacity of 200 hogs per day, they also slaughter cattle and sheep, and have a large cold storage plant. The Vogel Packing Co. have their packing house on Mill Creek.

They are also doing a good trade in pork products all through the Northwest.

Besides these packing houses in the north there are those at Calgary, of which P. Burns' is the largest. To these there will be added a new one operated by the J. Y. Griffin Co. The directors of this company have been contemplating this move for some time, but at a recent visit to Calgary decided to start a plant. This should give farmers in the West ample market facilities for their stock. The new company are to be congratulated on the step they have taken. The farmers of Northern Alberta have shown themselves more ready to grow hogs than their brethren in Manitoba. They have shown wisdom in this, as the hog is a money maker.

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Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.
A SAFE, SPEEDY AND
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SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING
Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blister ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable. **WE GUARANTEE** that one tablespoonful of **CAUSTIC BALSAM** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., TORONTO, ONT.

GEORGE BOULTON
Fernton, P.O. Man.

Breeder of

POLLED ANGUS CATTLE

FOR SALE—One bull, 3 yrs. old, 1st and silver medal at Winnipeg, and two bull calves. Also stockers by the earload.

Why you should buy

FAIR PLAY CHEWING TOBACCO

- Because it is the best quality.
- Because it is the most lasting chew.
- Because it is the largest high grade 5 or 10c. plug.
- Because the tags are valuable for premiums until January 1st, 1904.
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- Because your dealer is authorized to refund your money if you are not satisfied.

THE EMPIRE TOBACCO CO., Ltd

NO HUMBUG 3 PERFECT INSTRUMENTS in 1 Humane Swine V. Stock Marker and Call Dehorner. Stops swine of all ages from rooting. Makes 48 different ear marks, all sizes, with same blade. Extracts Horns. Testimonials free. Price \$1.50 or send \$1 for trial. If it works, send hal. res. Pat'd U.S. May 8, '02 for 17 yrs.; Canada Dec. 17, '01, 18 yrs. FARMER BRIGHTON, Fairfield, Iowa, U. S.



When writing, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

A Lamé Colt.

H. W. Beard, Waghorn, Alta.: "Colt, three years old, when being broken to saddle ran into a bank 2½ feet high while galloping and went dead lame in fore foot nearest hank. It has been lame now for three months, and at times seems much better and then worse again. Colt has been running on the range since the injury was done. There is no sign of anything wrong in leg or shoulder."

Answer.—Only a careful examination can determine the seat of lameness in this case; the absence of local symptoms, such as heat, pain or swelling, making it necessary to depend upon the gait as a means of diagnosis, and this is a thing difficult to describe and not mentioned in your letter. The chances are that the lameness is either in the shoulder or foot; if in the foot the colt will probably, when standing, rest the sore foot by placing it a little in advance of the other. This is called "pointing" and if he does not point or show heat in the foot, you may infer that the lameness is not there, but higher up. Take the leg in your hands and move it in various directions, so as to flex and extend the shoulder joint, to bend it towards the body and away from it, and notice if any of these movements causes the horse to flinch. If so apply a smart blister on the shoulder joint, and keep the colt shut up in the stable for three weeks.

Swamp Fever.

Subscriber, N. W. T.: "I have a mare, five years old, has been in poor condition all summer, she eats well, but will always be in sloughs or swampy places. Her gums and tongue are a little pale. I have given two doses of nitre and oil and a teaspoonful of copperas and gentian once a day in her oats. Please tell me what you think is the matter with her."

Answer.—You had better take this mare in and feed her upland hay and oats. Don't give her any more nitre. It will do her harm. Give her a pint of linseed oil, and if it does not purge her in twenty-four hours, give her another. After this has operated, give her twice daily in her feed one of the following powders: Powdered nuxvomica one drachm, capsicum, half a drachm, pot bicarb. half an ounce, arsenious acid five grains. For one powder. Make twenty-four.

Sores on Fetlock.

W. H. G., Woolchester, Assa.: "I have a Clydesdale stallion, three years old. He has nasty sores on his feet, on the side of fetlock. He does not run underneath fetlock, being more in the shape of feverish looking hoofs, hard and inflamed. There is a greasy substance of a yellowish, watery nature. Legs are not swelled except were sore."

Answer.—Wash the sores clean with castile soap and water and then fill them with the following powder, and apply a bandage to keep this powder in place. Bismuth sub. nit. two ounces, iodoform, half an ounce, powdered talc, four ounces. Mix and apply as directed. Repeat twice a day. When the wounds take on a healthy appearance and begin to heal, you can continue above treatment or change to zinc ointment.

Polypus.

Subscriber, Leavitt, Alta.: "I have a mare, seven years old, broke her to drive two months ago, seemed alright and in good condition. Commenced to work her on the mower, working her one day and a half, the next day, working her five days in all, on the sixth day she was hitched up and driven about 200 yards, when she commenced to breathe hard, cough, froth at the mouth, fell down, struggled, bled at the nose and urinated. Her veins swelled out and sweat drops started. She has these spells very frequently aloe, and can only travel about one half mile, until she takes a spell. Her spells last only a few minutes. What is the cause and what can I do for her?"

Answer.—Your mare shows symptoms of a polypus in the posterior nares. This is a growth from the mucous membrane of the upper and back part of the nasal passage, which at times gets drawn into the upper part of the windpipe (larynx) inducing fits of coughing, rapid breathing, dizziness, etc. It may be removed by surgical operation but not otherwise.

Vermineous Bronchitis.

Ponoka, Alta.: "What can I do for calves that have lung worms? Our calves have been in a small pasture with a small slough in it. They have fed on the upland until the grass was gone, since then they went into the slough. There was a little water in it and they drank out of it for a week or longer. At first they began to run down and have a peaked look, and have a cough, finally they get distressed for breath and froth comes out of their mouth when they cough. They are this way for a day or two when they seem to choke and die. We have lost two, and 17 more cough bad. We have smoked all except the first one with sulphur, but it don't relieve them much. We gave the two that died half ounce turpentine in half pint lime water without effect. Also salt and sulphur. We examined both that died and found lungs full of little thread worms, white, nothing else could be found wrong."

Answer.—This disease is sometimes very prevalent during wet seasons, but is seldom noticed during dry ones. The cause is a small worm, strongylus micrurus, the embryos of which are found in swamp water, and when swallowed make their way down the trachea to the lungs, when they develop in the bronchial tubes. It is a very difficult matter to dislodge them. Fumigations with tar or sulphur cause fits of coughing which may expel some of the worms, but not many. Medicines given by the mouth have little or no effect. The only successful method is the injection of this remedy directly into the trachea (windpipe). A hypodermic syringe is needed for this; push the needle through the skin about half way down the neck, feel for the space between two rings of the windpipe and push it through. Now attach the syringe to the needle and inject the remedy. There is no danger in it and any one with the proper instrument can do it. The favorite remedy is spirits of turpentine. The dose is one to four teaspoonfuls, according to size of calf, repeated once a day.

As preventive measures, destroy the worms coughed up, and during wet seasons keep young stock away from infected sloughs.

Discontented Pigs.

Alic, Beaver Hills: "My sows, after their pigs are about three weeks old, become thin and discontented, always rooting or looking for food, but when it is given will only eat about a quart of boiled wheat. Hogs had three cases all acting the same."

Answer.—The system is craving for something necessary for the health of the sow, or the formation of milk, and the animal is restless, uneasy and always looking for it. It knows not what. It is hard to say just what is required, but you should change the food, giving a variety of roots and grains, so that one may supply any deficiency in the other. The following prescription may be given with advantage: Charcoal, sulphur, black antimony, of each one pound, common salt, baking soda, sulphate of soda, and hypo-sulphite of soda, of each two pounds. To be finely powdered and well mixed. Give a teaspoonful in the feed for each hog.

Chronic Tympanitis.

C. E. Elliott, Sandy Lake, Strathcona, Alta.: "I have a registered Polled Angus heifer calf, five months old, is sucking her mother, has been subject for the last two months to bloating. Swells to an enormous size, chiefly on the left side. I have tried linseed oil, castor oil, medicine recommended by a V. S.; changed her feed from good pasture to dry feed and nothing does any good. I have made a hole in her side to let out the gas. She seemed better for a day or so, only to swell up again as bad as ever. Otherwise a strong calf and growing well."

Answer.—Try to locate the cause of the trouble. Does the calf show symptoms of catarrh of the stomach and intestines, shown by a glazed condition of the dung? Is there any possibility of organic disease? Enlargement of the bronchial glands, by pressing on the gullet where it passes between the lungs, will often cause bloating by mechanically preventing the escape of the gases up the gullet. Diet the calf carefully, avoiding all succulent foods likely to cause fermentation. Give twice a day a tablespoonful of the following: powdered hypo-sulphite of soda, one pound, nuxvomica, two ounces, capsicum two drachms.

Hydrothorax.

Puzzled, Lacombe, Alta.: "A six year old gelding of mine, about 1,330 lbs., had an attack of swamp fever or malaria, or whatever it is a year ago, and got better of it, but since then has not had the stamina he had previously. The chief trouble seems in his wind, after he has pulled hard for a short distance, breathes very hard, almost as though he were broken winded, but not so bad as that, and when he stales or dungs he grunts, and when rolling he groans a lot. His appetite is good and he eats plenty but does not keep his flesh. I may say that he seems tender under the belly and between front legs. What is the best thing to do for him?"

Answer.—Horses seldom recover their former health and spirits after an attack of swamp fever, but are frequently dull, easily tired and languid. The symptoms of your horse point to a condition known as hydrothorax, in which a quantity of fluid gathers in the chest, and interferes with the inflation of the lung. If the quantity of fluid is large it can only be removed by tapping the chest, but you had better try medical treatment first. Give him twice daily one drachm of iodide of potassium dissolved in a little water and sprinkled over his feed. Continue treatment for at least ten days.

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are free if they fail.

No Need of Spavins.

Fleming's Spavin Cure will not fail. Simple, harmless, not painful, and one application usually cures. All old ideas about spavins do not count against this remedy; it is different and certain.

Short, Texas, July 24, 1901.
"I bought a bottle of your Spavin Cure last year. The horse treated is now perfectly sound."—Dr. John R. Simms.

Curbs, Splint, Ringbone, etc., cured just as quick. You can't afford not to write at once for our free booklet.

Lump Jaw Wholly Mastered.

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure long passed the experimental stage. It positively does cure cases of every degree of severity. Easy to use, harmless, humane. But one to three applications needed. Not a cent of cost if it fails. Free book.

Fistula and Poll Evil Now Easily Cured.

Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure makes the cure of these diseases easy, and a matter of two to four weeks only where other treatment requires months and often fails. This has never yet failed, and if it ever does it costs nothing. We have an important treatise for you.

Write us today for circulars.
Mention this paper.

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CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD

makes an excellent substitute for the cream, and to encourage the use of it we offer

Three Prizes at Winnipeg Fair in 1903

The prizes are as follows:

- First—For the Heaviest Calf, any pure breed or grade, born after the 1st of January, 1903, fed on Carnefac Stock Food..... \$100 in Gold.
- Second—For the Second Heaviest Calf, any pure breed or grade, born after the 1st of January, 1903, fed on Carnefac Stock Food \$50 in Gold.
- Third—For the Third Heaviest Calf, any pure breed or grade, born after the 1st of January, 1903, fed on Carnefac Stock Food.. \$25 in Gold.

Only One Entry will be allowed from each Farmer or Stockman. The lithographed face of each package must be produced at time of exhibition, to show that Carnefac Stock Food has been used.

Three Prizes at Brandon Fair in 1903

as follows:

- First—For the Two Best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food..... \$50 in Gold.
- Second—For the Two Second Best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food..... \$25 in Gold.
- Third—For the Two Third Best Bacon Hogs, any age or breed, fed on Carnefac Stock Food..... \$15 in Gold.

Only One Entry will be allowed from each Farmer or Stockman, and the stock must be exhibited at the Brandon Exhibition. Evidence must be produced at time of exhibition to show that the animals were fed on Carnefac Stock Food.

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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Continually in Season.

Shorthorn, Antler, Assa.: "I have a yearling heifer which is hulling every day, and has done so for the past two months. 1. What is the cause? 2. Is she likely to breed if put to the hulk?"

Answer.—1. The cause of this condition in such a young female is probably an abnormal development of the ovaries due to some congenital defect in the genital organs.

2. This depends upon whether a healthy ovum is found and the womb is in condition to receive it. Your best plan is to put her to the bull and try. If you get her in calf, the ovaries will have a rest during pregnancy, and will have the best chance to recover their healthy tone. If she won't breed you had better have her eayed.

Blood Poisoning.

Subscriber, Bear Creek, Man.: "Mare about ten years old, not in good condition though well cared for. While working on the binder fed about one gallon and a quarter oats (part of this chopped) four times per day. A few days ago ate her oats as usual in the morning. About an hour afterwards, was seized with shivering, and about the same time after this her right fore leg swelled up to twice its natural size. I took her out of the stable, but had to put her back again as she could hardly walk. I gave her a dose of salts (the only thing I had at hand) which did not operate. Then several doses of linseed oil, the last of which operated. I bathed her leg several times with hot water, and am now rubbing it with iodine ointment. Though the swelling does not appear to be any reduced, she can walk quite easily. Her appetite completely left her, but last night and this morning she was quite greedy for oats, though I gave her only a handful. Have given one teaspoonful of saltpetre twice per day. The tongue of the hinder rubbed against her leg enough to rub off the hair. Would this cause the swelling? She was the grain horse and ate some wheat while cutting. She is getting very thin."

Answer.—The symptoms point to a local blood-poisoning, perhaps induced by the rubbing of the binder tongue. You are lucky to have had her get over it as well as she has, for her system received a severe shock, and the effects may remain for some little time yet. Give her twice a day half a drachm of permanganate of potash, feed her well and don't try to work her too soon. Continue the local treatment as at present.

Heart Failure.

Subscriber, Moose Jaw, Assa.: "I had a fine horse, seven years old, weight about 1,400 lbs., and in good working condition, fed on good hay and one gallon of oats three times per day. He was always lively and would kick up his heels after his day's work was done. On the morning of Sept. 2nd, he refused to eat his oats. I thought perhaps there was some dirt got in his grain box, as he appeared alright every other way and ate his hay alright. I worked him along with the other three up till noon, and still he refused his oats, so I did not work him any more. He would eat his hay and drink water as usual, so I turned him loose on the grass. You would think there was nothing wrong with him. I put him in the stable at night, and on the 4th I noticed he was rather inclined to scour, so I saw a V. S. and he gave me a physic for him. I gave it to him. It worked the next day, and in the evening he appeared to be very weak. His breathing was heavy, his heart beat very fast and his ears and mouth were cold. He died the same night. He stood on his feet till he fell down and died. I opened him but could see nothing wrong. What was the cause of death?"

Answer.—Heart failure appears to have been the immediate cause of death in this horse. If the veterinary surgeon had seen the horse in time he could have recognized the unhealthy condition of the heart by the pulse, and administered the proper remedies.

Laminitis with Complications.

Subscriber, Newdale, Man.: "I had a horse, aged 15, in good condition and apparently good health and always had been very rugged. I drove him on the mower one day, and watered him coming home at night, noticed he was a trifle warm at the time but thought it would not hurt him. That was Friday night. Next day noticed he seemed a little tender on front feet, but did not notice anything else strange about him. At night he was a little worse, but did not look serious. Next morning was quite tender on front feet and legs, trembled when forced to walk, but seemed to get better after he had gone a few steps. He would tremble when stood over in the stall as if afraid of hurting his feet; bled him that morning and took away half a pail of blood, also gave him 10 drachms of aloes, teaspoonful of ginger and one of soda, and poulticed his feet, also gave him 12 drops of tincture of aconite and a teaspoonful of salt petre three times a day. From that on, with small quantities of cold water whenever he wished it, but never gave him over half a pail at once. That night he seemed a good deal better, next morning he was not quite so bright, but I attributed that to the aloes, as it had worked him during the night. Up to this time his appetite had been natural, his urine also seemed alright, though his manure had been somewhat coated, ears a little cold, with his mouth about natural heat, but his heart beats seemed quite heavy. This was on Monday, in the afternoon he lay down and would stretch out and moan, working his feet a little as

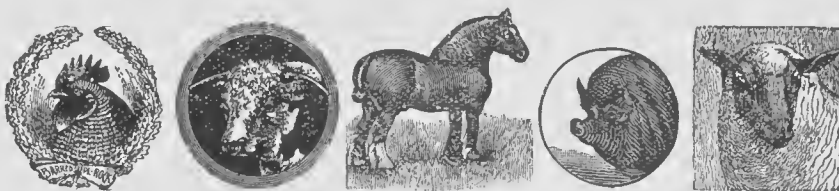
though the pain was in them, he never kicked or attempted to roll, and sometimes would lie up quite natural, but not for any length of time. Towards evening he seemed in more pain, heart beat got heavier, and after that he seemed to be in pain. You could hear a jerking sound by placing your ear to his side, which seemed to correspond with the beating of his heart, and completely drowned all other sounds. His mouth was feverish and hot and he seemed quite dry and thirsty, and ears grew cold and got a clammy feeling. He was much the same all that night, attempted to stand a few times, but would tremble all over and attempt to hold his feet up as though standing on them caused him great pain. He would not stand over a minute until he would throw himself down, when you could distinctly hear his heart beat from any part of the stable. His breathing was very heavy and he would sweat a little. The inside of his eyelids was quite bloodshot. Those symptoms continued until about half past eight Tuesday morning, when, as I had not seen him urinate for twenty-four hours, I gave him three quarters of an ounce of nitre, about the same of laudanum and 20 drops of aconite instead of 12, in about half an hour he got on his feet and stayed up a little longer than usual. Then after lying down about half an hour, he got up and walked around the stable and seemed somewhat better. Then he seemed to get somewhat wild and to be in pain, struck at the manger with his feet, which did not seem to be at all sore then, though his eye looked quite glazed, breathed very heavily, threw himself down, struggled a few minutes and died. He weighed about 1,450 lbs. Opened him after he had been dead three hours and a half, his bowels, stomach, bladder, kidney and liver seemed quite natural, or just about like a healthy heifer in color; but all large veins were full of very thick, bluish black blood, spleen was a grayish color on outside, but when cut was very dark color, considerably darker than the liver, and seemed full of clotted blood. The whole presenting somewhat the appearance of the blue or partly decayed flesh around a very bad boil. His lungs and the lining of the lung cavity was a light purple color, with dark purple spots. The spots on the lining of the cavity corresponding with those on the lungs, fleshy part of the heart, looked quite natural, though heart seemed somewhat large and was full of very dark blood. All blood found in him was very thick, being almost destitute of any watery fluid. Stomach and bowels contained considerable water and not much feed, but this was easily accounted for by the fact that he had eaten nothing for the last twenty-four hours, and had been a little phlegmical as well as very thirsty. I gave him water freely in small quantities, but he had drank none for the last ten hours. I found no bots or worms in him. He had been fed one and a quarter gallons of oats three times a day, with what hay he would eat and slough water to drink three or four times a day. Kindly tell me what he died of and what the treatment should have been."

Answer.—This case began apparently with a simple attack of founder (laminitis) but became complicated after two days with inflammation of the lungs and heart, (pneumonia and endocarditis). It is quite possible that at the age of your horse, he had been affected for some time with chronic disease of the heart, not efficiently developed to produce marked symptoms, and consequently unnoticed. The attack of founder threw a sudden strain upon this weakened heart which it labored hard to endure but was unequal to the task. Blood stasis ensued, shown by the condition found in the spleen and venous system; the lungs became engorged and death ensued. The treatment adopted was well enough for a simple case of founder, but was not applied sufficiently early in the case, and unless the horse was a very big one, the dose of aloes was unnecessarily large. In treating founder it must be remembered that the seat of trouble is in the feet, where the layer of "flesh" (laminae) next to the hoof is actually inflamed, and is unable to swell because enclosed in its unyielding horny covering. The application of moist heat to the feet to moisten the foot, as it softens the hoof and relieves the pain. Hot poultices, frequently changed, form the best local treatment. Internally we should give medicines which will direct the blood current away from the inflamed feet to other channels, and for this purpose we may give purgatives such as aloes, or diaphoretics such as liq. ammon. acetat., which increases the blood supply to the howels and skin respectively. In a complicated case such as you have had, all the skill of an experienced veterinarian would be required to pull the animal through.



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HORSE COLLARS



(From Photograph)

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BRANDON, MAN.

FALL FAIRS.

Calgary.

This fair was postponed from July to the first few days of September on account of the heavy rains and wash-outs during June. Postponed fairs as a rule do not seem to be so successful as those held on the dates first advertised. In this case, however, the attendance in the afternoons of the second and third days was good, and taking everything into consideration, the fair was a success. Since last exhibition several new buildings have been put up, and the directors are to be complimented upon the good sense shown in the style of the buildings erected. The cattle sheds are so built that the cattle can be fed from the outside, while a passage way down the centre of the building between the two rows allows visitors to see the stock perfectly. While cheap, the buildings are strong, airy and well adapted for the purpose they are to serve. The stallion barn is divided into boxed stalls which are well planked and strong, thus making a box safe to put any stallion into.

The secretary deserves praise for an innovation in regard to the awards. At the close of the judging he handed to the press representatives a type-written list of the full awards. In this he has set an example to all western fairs. The only place this has been done is at the International at Chicago. Winnipeg and Brandon might take a lesson from this.

HORSES.

Calgary district is noted for its good horses, and this year's showing bears out the statement, for there were many excellent specimens of the various breeds present and in some sections the competition was very keen. The judges took the best part of two days to make the awards. This was, we fully believe, because there were three judges and they did not seem to be able to shove the sections through as rapidly as one judge, who understood his business, would have done.

Clydesdales—In the section for aged Clydesdales, Prince Grandeur, a dark brown of good conformity and action, was placed ahead of the famous old Balgreggan Hero. Both are owned by R. J. Robinson, of the Elbow Park Ranch, Calgary. Third place was found in McClinker's Heir, owned by Harold Bannister, Davisburg, and fourth in W. D. Shattuck's Lord Roberts. There were only two two-year-olds shown, but both of extra good quality. First place was given to Matchless, owned by Hon. W. Beresford, Calgary. This horse was good enough later to win the sweepstakes and silver cup for best Clydesdale stallion, any age. Second for two-year-olds went to J. A. Turner's Charming Boy. In yearlings, Marquis of Bute, owned by W. Moodie, Davisburg, had the lead, with Shattuck's Lord Roberts the 2nd in second place.

In the female classes the contest was keen and honors were well divided. In a ring of five brood mares Turner had first and second places for his well known mares, Princess Patricia and Sonly Lass, with Bruce Wright's Cry-

stal third. Turner had the first two awards for three-yr-olds, with Shattuck third for Nora. Thorburn's Crowberry was placed first over Turner's Balgreggan's Maid in the two-year-olds, and in the yearling class Shattuck's Jenny Lind went ahead of two entries of Turner's. Bryce Wright won for foals with Kirkandie, Shattuck second and Turner third. The latter had the lead for best exhibit comprising three, the progeny of one registered stallion, Shattuck second. Sweepstakes for best female went to Turner.

Heavy Draft—The strongest competition here was between Turner and Thorburn. Turner secured two firsts, one second and a third prize, while Thorburn secured two firsts, four seconds and a third. H. McPherson had a first and second prize.

Agricultural—In the section for team in harness, H. McPherson was first, J. McPherson second. There were four teams shown, but two of them were ruled out as being over weight. All the other awards were won by D. T. Thorburn, who had his horses out in grand shape and gained a good deal of credit for his exhibits.

Carriage—The only stallion shown was G. E. Goddard's Paladino. A photograph of this horse appeared in our Midsummer number. This horse stands at the head of the Bow River Horse Ranch stud and though alone in his section would have stood strong competition. This ranch secured all the awards in this class except for pair in harness, which went to W. L. Christie, and single driver, won by Wm. Moodie.

Roadsters—There was a small exhibit. G. B. Anderson had first for stallion, with J. R. Sutherland second. Banister

had first for brood mare, Sutherland had second and a number of other awards.

Hackneys made a grand display and a large crowd followed the judging very closely. Rawlinson Bros.' recent importation, Commodore, was an easy winner of first place as aged stallion, W. L. Christie was second and J. R. Thompson's Blackfoot was thrown back to third place. G. B. Anderson had the only two-year-old stallion. Rawlinson Bros. had all the female awards.

Saddle Horses—This is always a good class at Calgary and the following are the awards—

15½ hands or over, under English saddle—1 J. L. Johnston, 2 Bow River Horse Ranch, 3 C. McMillan.

15½ or under and over 14½, under English saddle—1 R. F. Bevan, 2 H. Banister, 3 Bow R. H. Ranch.

15 hands or over, under stock saddle—1 N. Willans, 2 H. Banister, 3 Bow River H. R.

15 or under—1 P. Burns, 2 Banister, 3 Bow River Horse Ranch.

Special by N.W.M.P. Commissioner—1 N. Willans, 2 H. Banister.

The horses were judged by Chief Veterinarian Burnett, N.W.M.P., Macleod; S. R. Edwards, Indian Head, and J. W. Lundy, Lacombe.

CATTLE.

The exhibit of cattle was not as large as at last year's fair, there being no stock shown from any distance. Most of the stockmen were too busy haying or harvesting and could not spare the time to show their stock. There was no competition except in the Shorthorn class. In this there were herds shown by J. McPherson, W. Beresford and J.

A. Turner, all of Calgary, and John Shaw, of High River.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association's special for best bull, any age, was won by W. Beresford, with a yearling son of Sittytown Hero, Sittytown Hero 16th, bred by the late Jas. I. Davidson. The sweepstakes female was found in Ury of Castleavery, a roan two-year-old by Honest Tom, dam Ury, by imported Barrister, and owned by Mr. Turner.

J. Shouldice, of Namaka, brought in eleven head of Herefords, on which he won all the prizes offered in this class.

C. E. Smith, of Scotland, Ont., exhibited five head of Ayrshires.

A. J. Windrate, of Calgary, was the only exhibitor in the grade class.

Andrew Graham, of Pomeroy, Man., and Jno. R. Craig, Meadow Creek, Alta., placed the awards, which are as follows:—

Shorthorns—Bull, three years or over—1 J. Shaw, 2 J. A. Turner. Bull, one year—1 W. Beresford, 2 J. O. Henry. Bull calf, under one year—1 Turner, 2 and 3 Shaw. Bull, any age, special by the D.S.B.A.—W. Beresford. Female, any age, special by the D.S.B.A.—Turner. Cow, three years or over—Jos. McPherson, 2 Shaw, 3 Beresford. Heifer, two years—1 Turner, 2 and 3 J. McPherson. Heifer, one year—1 and 3 Beresford, 2 J. McPherson. Heifer calf—1 and 3 Beresford, 2 J. McPherson. Herd—1 J. McPherson, 2 Beresford, 3 Shaw. C. P. R. Specials—Herd—Turner. Bull, any age—Shaw. Female, any age—Turner. Two calves, under one year, bred and owned by exhibitor—Beresford.

Herefords—All awards went to Jas. Shouldice, Namaka.

Ayrshires—All awards went to C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont.

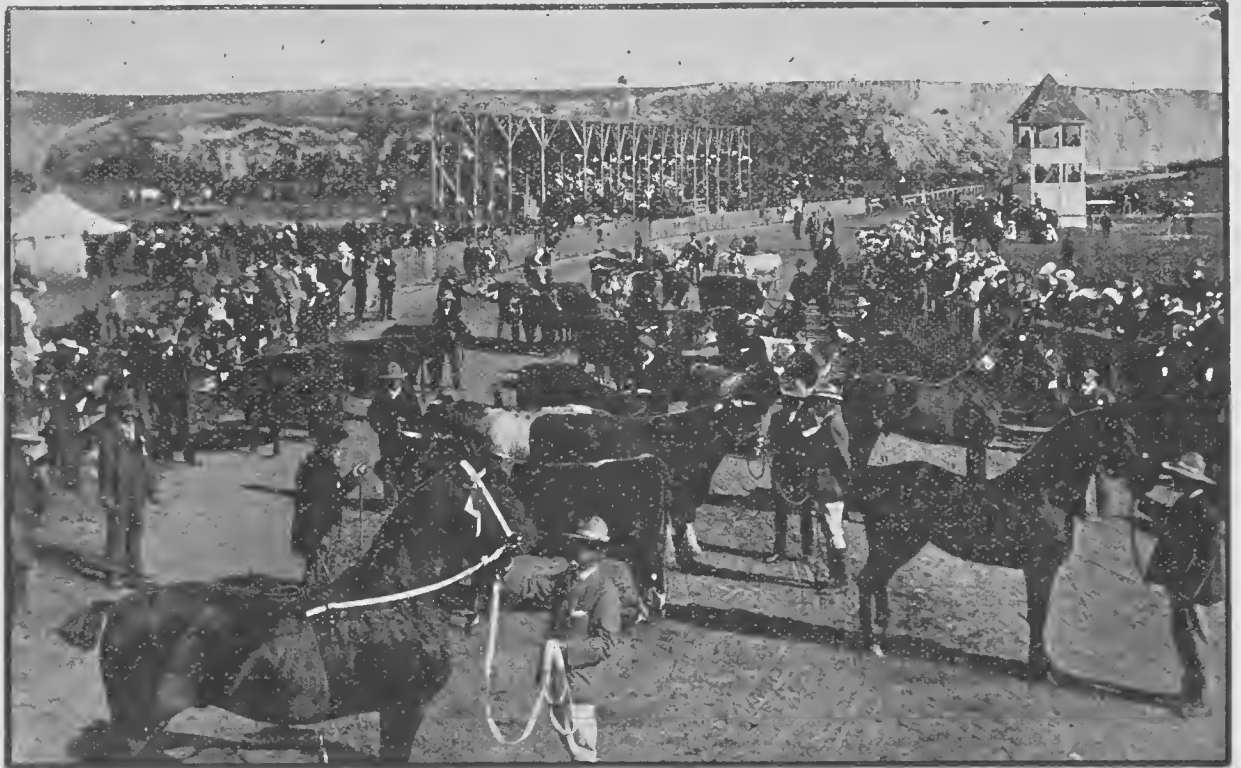
Beef Grades—All awards went to A. J. Windeate.

SHEEP.

The exhibit of sheep was not large, but there were some good specimens of most of the breeds, and every section of the five classes had entries, but the only competition was in the class for Leicesters. Here C. E. Smith, Scotland, Ont., and J. R. Thompson competed. The former had the lead for everything except aged ram. Smith showed eight Southdowns, six Oxford Downs and seven Merinos, and secured all awards, as he had no opposition. J. A. Turner brought out a nice exhibit of Shropshires and secured all awards, there being no competition.

SWINE.

The farmers in this district have not gone into hog raising extensively as yet. There were three entries in the York-



PARADE OF SOME OF THE PRIZE WINNERS AT CALGARY FAIR, 1902.



SHORTHORN HERDS IN THE RING AT CALGARY, 1902.

shire class, one Tamworth, six Poland Chinas, and two fat hogs shown. McDonald Bros., of Calgary, had in a good Yorkshire boar and two sows. C. E. Smith, of Scotland, Ont., made all the entries in Poland Chinas and Tamworths.

POULTRY.

Poultry made up a really good exhibit, both in regard to quality and quantity. Several exhibitors were present from a distance. W. Anderson, of Brandon, secured 23 of the awards. C. E. Smith, of Scotland, also secured a good many prizes. D. Sherrif, of Brandon, 1st and 2nd on White Rocks; Jas. Fraser 1st for Light Brahmas; D. Harkley, 1st on a pair of S. S. Hamburgs; J. C. Linton 1st and Jas. F. Sinclair 2nd for S. C. White Leghorns. For Barred Rocks, 1st and 2nd to W. C. Claxton; S. C. Wyandottes, 1st S. Spafford, 2nd R. H. Finch.

DOGS.

Though the canines were not out in large numbers, it is safe to say that everyone shown was a good specimen of the breed. The following are the awards:—

Sporting Dogs—Setter, English—1 A. G. Wolley-Dod. Setter, Irish—1 J. Moseley. 2 Capt. C. Davidson. Setter, Gordon—1 and 2 Capt. C. Davidson. Pointer—1 C. K. Leeson, 2 J. R. Thompson. Spaniel (field)—1 J. E. Reilly. Retriever, curly or flat—2 Capt. C. Davidson.

Non-Sporting Dogs—Terrier, Irish—1 and 2 T. English. Terrier, Fox, smooth or rough—1 C. H. Loughheed. Coyote Hounds, any cross—1 J. R. Thompson.

BUTTER.

Butter was a good exhibit, being considerably greater than last year, and with but one or two exceptions, the quality was excellent. There were 14 creameries represented, all the way from Churchbridge to Fort Saskatchewan. Most of the score cards totalled from 95 to 98 points. There were but three or four entries in dairy butter. The awards were made by Jno. S. Pirce, of London, Ont. (judge at World's Fair) and C. P. Marker, Superintendent of Creameries at Calgary.

Awards.—Fifty pound package creamery butter, in 1 lb. prints—1 W. S. Downham, 2 G. A. Scott.

Two packages creamery butter, in 28 lb boxes—1 W. J. Ireland, 2 John Cox.

Twenty pound tub farm dairy—1 Jas. Shouldice, 2 Mrs. Geo. Brydon.

Ten pounds 1 lb. prints, farm dairy—Mrs. A. J. Windeate.

Best average score creamery butter—W. S. Downham.

Ladies' work, though not as large as might be expected at this fair, had many very pretty and artistic exhibits, and was the centre of a great deal of interest to the fair sex.

Macleod.

This fair, or rather race meeting, was held on the 9th and 10th of the month. The weather was dry, but a cold wind blew from the west, still there was a very good turnout of farmers, ranchers and citizens, but interest seemed to be centred almost entirely in the horse racing. All the exhibits, with the exception of the stock, could have been taken away in a wagon box, and it would have been a very small load at that. Outside there was a good pair of ducks, a pair of geese, two bulls and about 20 head of horses. The bulk of these exhibits were taken away the evening of the first day, as soon as the judging was over. The prize list was a good one and the prizes liberal, but the ranchers will not take the trouble to bring their stock in, and there is not much attention paid to farming as yet. Messrs. H. McIntosh, of Macleod, and T. P. Stewart, of Meadow Creek, furnished the bulk of the exhibits, the former had in turnips, carrots, onions, beets, mangels, potatoes, oats, butter and poultry, and won prizes. Mr. Stewart won seven first and four second prizes on Thoroughbred stallion, draught and grade horses, ducks, geese, potatoes and butter. These gentlemen deserve credit for

bringing out their stuff. If a few more of the farmers showed the same enterprise Macleod might have a fair that would be a credit to the district.

The Minnesota State Fair.

An hour's ride in a crowded street car from Minneapolis landed us at the gate of the State Fair, occupying ample and beautiful grounds. The rolling prairie gives diversity to the view and affords grand sites for the necessary buildings, some of which are of some architectural beauty. The agricultural building, for instance, with its handsome dome, and groups of statuary on the corners. The other buildings are more purely utilitarian, but neat, and all bright and clean looking in their white paint. The grounds are simply enclosed in a wire fence and an uninterrupted view could be had in every direction of the surrounding beautiful country, hills clothed with trees, valleys enclosing pretty little lakes, and hill-sides golden with ripening crops. On a hill at a little distance is the handsome group of buildings of the Minnesota Experiment Station, where work is carried on of the same kind as at our own Experimental Farms, and in addition the students of agriculture receive their training.

A stroll through the horse stables gives the impression that in the heavy breeds of horses Manitoba can more than hold its own. Many Percherons were shown, and some Shires, but in Clydes our Winnipeg show of this year was much superior. The beef breeds of cattle were excellent, the Herefords especially so, both in number and quality. The young animals of this breed showed a finish that the Shorthorns could not match. Dairy cattle were not so good, and our own display of Ayrshires was away ahead of anything we saw. Judging was carried on in a very leisurely way and was still continuing on Friday afternoon. The live stock parade was very poor in comparison with ours, which Professor Shaw says is the best he ever saw.

An afternoon on the grand stand was calculated to make a Manitoban better satisfied than ever with the Winnipeg Industrial. The horse racing was indifferent, some of the starting very ragged, and the other attractions not such as we are accustomed to. A high diver and a balloon ascension were the main features, but the crowd seemed perfectly satisfied, and perhaps are not as hard to please as the people of the North. Speaking of crowds, that is where you get one, and yet with the more commodious grounds, there was not as much congestion as can be seen almost any afternoon of the Winnipeg Exhibition.

Toronto Industrial.

This year's show goes on record as being the most successful in the history of the association, the total receipts being \$30,000 in excess of other years. Quite a number of changes and improvements have been made on the grounds and it is thought that the exhibition, which has been at a standstill for some years, is now about to forge ahead again. Next year several new and more commodious buildings will be erected and it is hoped to have an all-Canadian exposition.

The live stock parade was a feature of this year's show that has never been excelled. The cattle came first, and of them there were over 200 head, with 600 horses following. The parade encircled the half-mile track one and a half times. A money estimate of the value of the stock in the ring would not be far short of half a million dollars.

The implement men made the best exhibit in years.

HORSES.

There was a large and interesting show of horses. The harness sections were especially well filled and attracted a great deal of attention. Quality throughout was high and every class, with the possible exception of Hackneys, showed an improvement over other years.

Clydesdales — In the aged section Young Macqueen was first and later

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ROUNTHWAITE, MANITOBA, Sept. 18, 1902.

Dear Sir:—I received a Norwood Sewing Machine from you in June. You will excuse my neglect in not writing sooner, but I have taken a long time in order to test it properly, and can safely say that it is a splendid machine in every way. I have worked all attachments successfully and like my machine very much.

Yours truly, MRS. N. GRAHAM, Rounthwaite

Our \$24⁹³ Sewing Machine

THIS IS POSITIVELY THE GREATEST AND MOST WONDERFUL SEWING MACHINE OFFER EVER MADE IN CANADA. This machine is of the highest grade of mechanical instruction and will do work equal in every respect to machines sold by agents for \$65.00.

THE HEAD is very strong and substantial, neat and handsome in design, finely enamelled and protected by a hard finish. It is beautifully ornamented with neat and appropriate designs with enough delicate color to relieve the plainness, making it very pleasing to the eye. The space in the centre is 5 1/2 x 8 inches, hence you will notice it has the highest arm used on a family Sewing Machine. The movement is double eccentric on main shaft for operating the shuttle and feed levers, and so perfectly balanced that the vibration is reduced to a minimum. THE ECCENTRIC MOVEMENT will outwear any other device ever invented and is used exclusively on our Sewing Machine. All bearings and wearing parts are made of the finest steel, carefully hardened and made adjustable; all lost motion can be easily taken up by simply turning a screw or nut. Therefore the machine will be kept new and wear a lifetime.

THE NEEDLE is self-setting both as to height and position; short blade and large shank insuring great strength. THE NEEDLE CANNOT BE SET WRONG—thereby saving time and prevents the breaking of needles. THE STITCH is a double thread lock stitch, the same on both sides, will not unravel and can be made either long or short by simply moving the thumb screw. SAMPLE OF STITCHING WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION. SELF-THREADING vibrating shuttle—a perfect cylinder steel shuttle, open at one end to allow the bobbin to be inserted without displacing any of the parts; easily put in and taken out; holds a bobbin that carries a large amount of thread. THE SHUTTLE IS MADE SO THAT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO THREAD IT WRONG—it is truly a model of simplicity. The needle bar is round and made from the finest steel, carefully hardened, fitted with adjustable bearings. IMPROVED AUTOMATIC BOBBIN WINDER—so simple that a child can easily operate it. Improved nickle-plated Loose Wheel—winding the bobbin without running the machine. Adjustable Presser Foot; Improved Shuttle Carrier. Has heavy nickle-plated face plate.

THE WOODWORK IS OF SELECTED SEASONED OAK, quarter sawed, and finished equal to the finest grade furniture; its four drawers are ornamented with fancy nickle-plated drawer pulls; the shapely and not clumsy stand is made of the best iron joggled by the most approved method known; the anti-friction treadle bearings insure free and easy action and makes it the least noiseless, the easiest operated and the lightest running machine sold anywhere. It is simple in construction, with few parts, and hence will perform its functions with the least possible trouble. Its simplicity, durability, reliability, speed, strength and ease of movement make it the most desirable Sewing Machine in the market.

NICKLE STEEL FOOT ATTACHMENTS FREE in metal case. One Ruffer or Gatherer, one Shirring Plate, one Binder, set of four Hemmers of different widths, up to 1/4 of an inch, one Tucker, one Brailer, one Quilter, one Attachment Foot, one Thread Cutter. We also send free the following accessories: One Foot Hemmer and Feller, one Package Needles, six Bobbins, one large and one small Screw Driver, one Oil Can filled with oil.

SENT C. O. D. FOR 93c.—Send us 93c. as a guarantee of good faith and we will ship you one of these Machines C. O. D. by freight or express, whichever is the cheapest. Upon its arrival pay the agent the balance, \$24.00, and try the machine AT YOUR OWN HOME FOR FIFTEEN DAYS. If, after a thorough examination, you are not perfectly satisfied with it, you may return it at our expense and we will immediately refund the full amount paid. Do you think we could afford to make this liberal offer if we did not believe the machine equal to all we claim for it.

OUR 5-YEAR BINDING GUARANTEE.—With every one of our \$24.93 Machines we issue a written binding guarantee, good for five years, by the terms of which if any part gives out by reason of defective material or workmanship, we will repair or replace free of charge. This does not apply to needles, shuttles or attachments.

The F. O. MABER CO., Limited,
WINNIPEG

Western Canada's Exclusive Mail Order House.



sweepstakes. He is owned by the Richmond Hill Horse Breeders' Association. Graham Bros., Clarendon, were second, with Burnbrae. The three-year-old ring was another good lot of horses, with W. Colquhoun's Prince Fragrant in the lead. Dalgety Bros. led for two-year-olds with Fidelity and their Mosstrooper Champion was second. In the filly sections R. Davies, Toronto, had good prizes. Brood mare and foal went to Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., for Princess Royal. This firm also had first for foal of 1902 and for Princess Royal and two of her progeny.

Heavy Draught (Canadian bred)—Graham Bros. led with Baron Lyndon in the three-year-old section, but the champion was found in the first prize two-year-old, McKinley, shown by R. C. Grandy, Springville. Graham Bros. had other good prizes. In the female sections Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, had firsts for yearling, two and three-year-olds. Bowden & McDonell had best brood mare with foal, for Betsy. In heavy draft teams Graham Bros. were first with Moss Rose and King Rose, while W. Hendrie was second, D. A.

Larable the Great, by Jay Bird and out of Kate Brooks. Female sections were well filled.

Carriage and Coach—Bowden & McDonell, Exeter, Ont., had first and sweepstakes for Clerkenwell. There was a fairly full class and in the female sections prizes were well spread.

Roadsters made the best lot ever seen at Toronto. In the section for 15½ and under 25 drivers turned out. First went to J. A. Kelly, Listowell, for Jessie McLaughlin, first prize Standard bred mare or gelding and sweepstakes Roadster mare, any age. The teams were good. The breeding sections were also well filled.

CATTLE.

The showing of cattle was large and competition throughout very keen. In Shorthorns the younger classes were exceptionally well filled and the two judges, W. G. Pettit and A. Johnston, had their hands full. In Aberdeen Angus a new breeder was present in J. Richards, of Prince Edward Island.

Shorthorns, as usual, made a large showing, and this year a lot of new ex-

competitors were H. D. Smith, Compton, Que., and the F. W. Stone Stock Co., Guelph.

Galloways—D. McCrae, Guelph, secured every first prize but one with a lot of well fitted animals. Shaw & Marston, Brantford were his competitors.

Aberdeen Angus—John Richards, Bideford, P.E.I., rather took the wind out of the sails of the Ontario breeders, winning championship for bull and first for herd, as well as other good awards. Walter Hall had championship female. W. R. Stewart and J. Bowman were also prize winners.

Ayrshires—There was a strong showing of this favorite breed this year. W. W. Ogilvie, Lachine Rapids, Que., had first and sweepstakes for his aged bull, Douglasdale of Dam of Aber. He had also best female in Minnie of Lessnes-sock, his first prize four-year-old cow. In the various sections prizes were well divided between R. Reford, St. Annes de Bellevue, Que., Wm. Stewart & Son., Menie, Ont., R. Reid & Co., Hintonburg, Ont., Mrs. W. E. H. Massey, Toronto, Ont., and N. Dymont, Clap-

Cotswolds—As in other years, J. Park, Burgessville, had the lead.

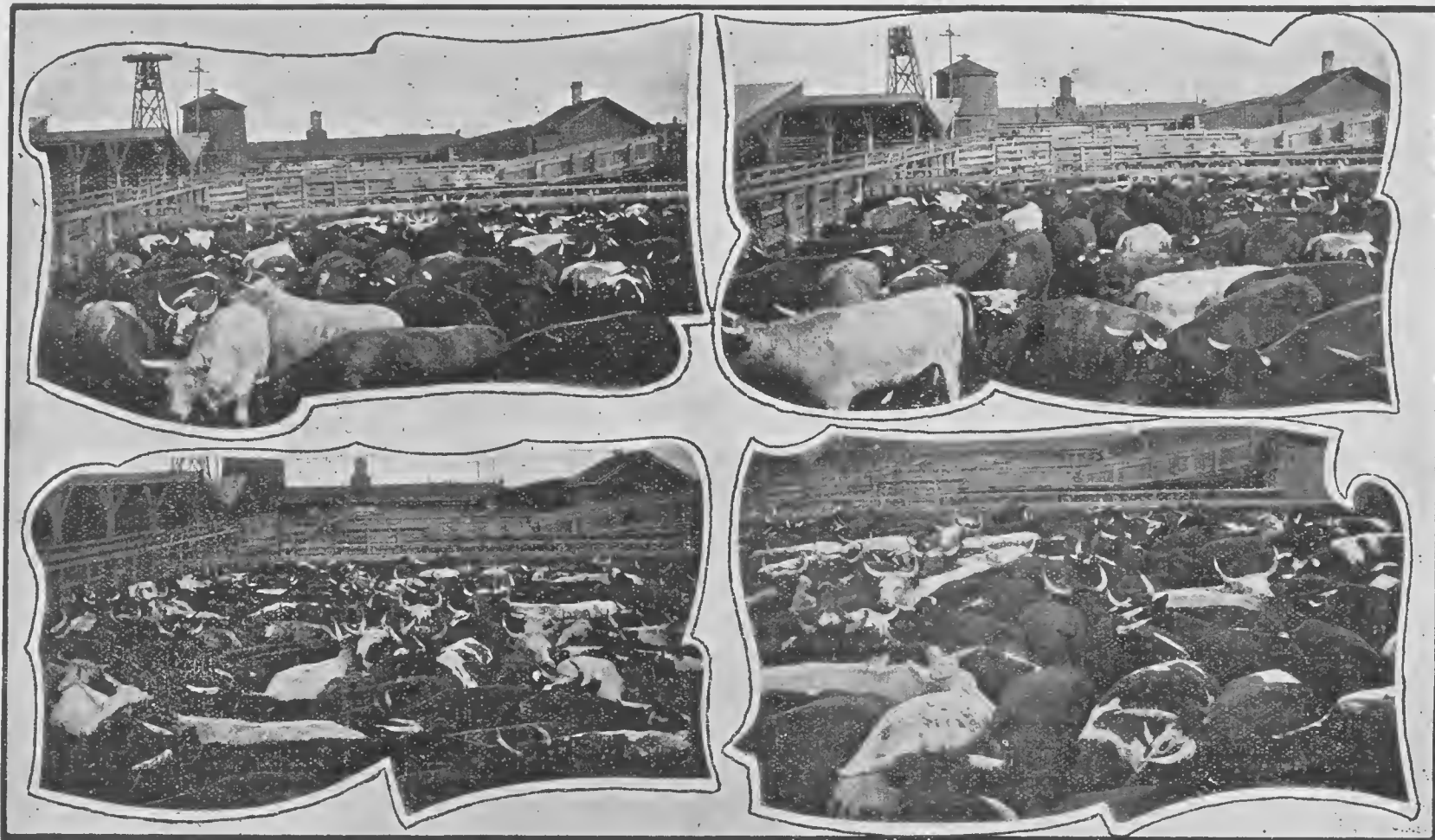
Leicesters—Competition was between Whitelaw Bros., Guelph, who had the lead in the pen prizes, and J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, who had first for Canadian bred pen.

Lincolns—As in other years, it was a walk-over for J. T. Gibson, Denfield, who is hard to beat with his well fitted sheep.

Shropshires—Competition is always very strong here. D. J. & J. G. Hammer, Mount Vernon, were in the lead this year, J. Campbell second. The latter had first for Canadian bred pen.

Oxford Downs—R. J. Hine, Dutton, had the lead, with J. H. Jull, Burford, Ont., second. The older breeders were absent.

Southdowns—There was strong competition. F. C. Caine, St. Andrews, N.B., gave the Ontario breeders a surprise and captured the lion's share of awards. J. Jackson & Son, Abingdon, Telfer Bros., Paris, T. C. Douglas, Galt, and Wm. Martin, Binbrook, put up a good showing, each securing a share of the prizes.



WESTERN RANGE CATTLE IN THE WINNIPEG STOCKYARDS.

The photos here presented were made of a shipment of cattle from the Cochrane Ranch, Macleod, Alta. The cattle were a very fine lot, showing good breeding, and were pronounced by the shipper as one of the best shipments that have gone east this year.

Murray third and John Gardhouse, Highfield, fourth.

Shires—J. M. Gardhouse, Highfield, had sweepstakes stallion in his three-year-old Newnham Duke. He also had first for brood mare and other good awards. Morris and Wellington, Font-hill, had yearling and two-year-old stallions and good female awards.

Hackneys—Bowden & McDonell, Exeter, had first and championship for Connaught's Heir. In the female sections Horace Crossley, Rosseau, had first and championship with Queen of the Party, a two-year-old filly. Graham Bros., Robert Ness, Howick, Que., and Robt. Davies, Toronto, had good prizes.

Thoroughbreds—In aged stallions R. Davies' Kapango Colt was placed ahead of W. Hendrie's Derwentwater, and later secured sweepstakes. Hendrie had sweepstakes female in his brood mare, Spark, by Spendthrift. She had a foal at foot. In the sections for hunters, Geo. Pepper, Toronto, had the lead.

Standard Breds—Alex. McLaren, Buckingham, Que., had the lead for aged stallions and later sweepstakes for

hibitors were out. In the aged sections the smaller breeders had the lead. In two-year-olds W. D. Flatt, Hamilton, led with the senior sweepstakes winner, Spicy Marquis (imp.). The junior champion was found in Lord Chesterfield, owned by D. Talbot & Son, Everton. Flatt had the lead in the two older female sections with capital cows. Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton; Goodfellow Bros., Macville; J. & W. B. Watt, Salem; W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; and J. A. Crerar, Shakespeare, had all good prizes. Flatt had senior female championship for Crimson Fuchsia 13th, a very choice animal, and Goodfellow Bros. the junior for Water Lily. Flatt had the first prize aged herd, Crerar second, Watt third. Robson led for young herd, Watt second, Edwards third. McDonald Bros., Woodstock, Ont., had first and Watt second for four calves; Watt first for three animals get of one bull, and three females owned and bred by exhibitor. Edwards and Flatt made good seconds.

Herefords—W. H. Hunter, Orangeville, had the lead this year, securing both championships and first herd. His

pison's Corners, Ont. Ogilvie had the lead in herd prizes, winning first place in them all, Reford second.

Holsteins—A. C. Callman, Breslau, Ont., had sweepstakes for his aged bull Judge. Akkrum's De Koll 3rd. Prizes were well distributed. In the older cow classes Rettie Bros., Norwich, stood out well. They also won for young and old herds, while G. W. Clemons, St. George, won the award for four animals, the get of one bull.

Guernseys—Mrs. W. E. H. Massey had all awards.

Jerseys—Competition lay between Mrs. Massey and B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton. The former secured the two sweepstakes and the lead in the herds.

SHEEP.

A sheep shearing contest enlivened this part of the exhibit. Six men entered the contest. Jos. Linden finished his in 9 minutes and F. W. Silversides, Uxbridge, in 10 minutes. The last to finish was W. Fawkes' Stouffville, who took 27 minutes, but his work was so perfect that in spite of the length of time taken he was placed first, Silversides second.

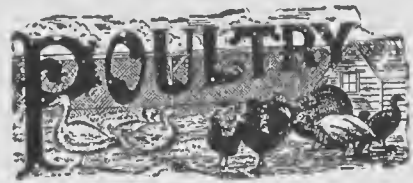
Dorset Horns—J. A. McGillivray, Uxbridge, Ont., had the lead, with R. H. Harding, Thorndale, second.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The much needed dairy building was put up this year and is satisfactory to every one, as it gives ample room for the exhibits and the butter making competition. The cheese sections were well filled and considered the finest exhibit of cheese ever seen at the exhibition in point of quality. The judge's first scoring showed a range of only 6 points of difference and he had to score again, cutting heavier.

The butter making competition was again a great drawing card, and the butter exhibit of high quality. The challenge trophy for butter taking the highest score was won by J. W. Parry, Compton, Que.

The exhibit of fruit was large and, on the whole, choice, but a lot of fruit was shown that was not really choice, and it has been decided that next year undesirable fruit will be placed on a table and marked "rejected." This will be an educational lesson of great value.



The Poultry Industry.

In the natural feathered world the law of "the survival of the fittest" predominates, and the weakling, the diseased, or the afflicted quickly find their level and soon are no more. In the domestic economy of the feathered world man slips in and tries to improve upon nature, often successfully, as our poultry shows demonstrate, but, alas, more frequently it is a flat failure, the result of "fools rushing in where angels fear to tread." It is seen in all phases of the domestic feathered world. It is evidence of a lack of something. Hard conscientious work has been done, nothing that the mind of the man could suggest has been neglected, and yet the results are altogether unsatisfactory. As a matter of fact, it is the mind of the man, his limited experience, and consequent mental incapacity, that alone accounts for this lack of satisfactory results.

The failure and consequent dissatisfaction is not limited to poultry keepers, but is more noticeable among them because more have at one time or another ventured into "poultry raising" than any other single industry. Men and women; boys and girls; all are subject to "chicken fever," and unless they are prepared to work and study, then study again, and think, read the experiences of other people and apply their experience to their own circumstances and environment, little but failure can result.

It is all in the *know how*, and that takes time, study and experience to acquire. Doctors, lawyers, mechanics and merchants spend years in learning the *know how* of their various callings, and yet how many really successful men amongst them do we really find? The percentage is very small; on the other hand, the average individual assumes he knows it all regarding poultry culture, spends more or less good money in starting, puts in a lot of labor, and then wonders at his failure, becomes disgusted with the whole business, and joins the ever increasing crowd whose only comment is "the whole hen business is a fraud."

This kind of individual frequently starts with the best stock money could buy, line bred, well up in weight, perhaps from stock with an average of 200 eggs per year, beautifully marked, and altogether most desirable in all respects. In two or three years (if he stays that long) he has but the rankest scrubs, undersized, no particular marking, and an egg record that a dunghill fowl would be ashamed of. He didn't know how, and didn't try to learn.

On the other hand, the same individual could take the rankest scrubs and with the outlay of a few dollars for a few years, to get good birds to head his breeding pens, in a few years, by study and application, have a really first-class flock of birds, at once a source of profit, pleasure and pride. He didn't know how, but he studied and learned how.

That there is money in poultry raising none can successfully deny. The local and metropolitan markets are continually enquiring for a good class of poultry, from broilers weighing 1 lb. to 2 lbs., right through the whole list, roasters, capons, ducks, geese and turkeys; but they cannot get nearly enough to fill their demands.

There is plenty of small, undesirable stock offered, fit only for stewing, but the local offering of good well fattened, well dressed poultry is so small that to supply the demand about Thanksgiving and Christmas time, six or seven carloads (40,000 lbs. to the car) of poultry have to be imported from Ontario to meet the demand.

Talk about sending coals to Newcastle. Think of the rank absurdity of shipping No. 1 hard wheat to Manitoba,

and yet this paradoxical situation exists at the present time with regard to poultry. It is not creditable to the intelligence of the Manitoba farmer that it longer be allowed to continue. We are a young country; growing in stature, waxing in strength, and acquiring knowledge. As we sit at wisdom's feet, let us learn the possibilities of the hen. In the country to the south of us it is the largest industry of any. The production of wheat, corn, beef, mutton, gold, cotton—all have to take a back seat to the hen product, and if similar conditions obtained in our country, it would be far better for us all.

In a future series of articles it is our intention to deal with poultry buildings and fixtures applicable to this country, the various methods of feeding and handling birds, followed by a description of the various classes and breeds of the most popular varieties. We cordially invite correspondence from poultry raisers throughout Manitoba. Your experience and success will be of value to others, and we in turn may be able to help you.

The Winnipeg Poultry Association.

The members of the Winnipeg Poultry Association have mapped out a programme of meetings for the winter that has some suggestions in it for other poultry associations throughout the West. The strong feature of their work this winter will be a judging competition. Four birds will be brought in each evening and as many members as care to will be allowed to judge the birds. Score cards will be supplied them on which to mark their score. These will be handed to a committee, who will go over them and award prizes to the most accurate ones. The idea in this is that the young poultryman will be compelled to do actual judging and thus learn how instead of watching some one else do it.

The following is the programme for the first half of the winter:—

Oct. 6—Judging competition (birds for judging will be chosen from the American class). Paper, "Aids and Aims of a Poultry Association," by J. E. Costello; paper, "How the Poultry Fancy Affects our Home Life," by Wm. Rutherford.

Nov. 3—Judging competition (birds for judging will be chosen from the Mediterranean class); debate, "Resolved, that pure bred poultry are more desirable than mongrels, both for pleasure and profit;" affirmative, Captain Starmer and Geo. Wood; negative, A. Williams and J. Dixon.

Dec. 1—Judging competition (birds for judging will be chosen from the Asiatic class). Debate, "Resolved that solid colored birds are more desirable than parti-colored ones;" affirmative, J. Wilding and E. M. Rose; negative, Wm. Rutherford and S. G. Newall.

Jan. 5—Annual meeting. Report of the year's work. Payment of membership fees of \$1. and election of officers. After the election of officers the members will spend a social hour, having their first annual supper.

The balance of the programme for the winter will be announced later.

Purebred or Mongrel.

By W. A. Hamilton, Alberta.

"For eggs and chicks, give me the common hens, they beat all the new-fangled breeds," so said a farmer to me the other day. "Of course," said he, when I began to inquire what kind of hens he kept and how well they laid. "Our hens don't do very well. They are just the common kind, but in summer we keep them shut up to save the garden, so they don't lay very well. Then in winter the house is not very good and—well, they do not pay for their keep; but there is Mrs. Dodds, she keeps common hens and hers lay well and she raises lots of chickens. I suppose they are not so big as yours, but then they are cheaper, and anyway they are good enough for me."

How many farmers act as though they really believe what my friend said? Of course, they do not, but they make such statements the excuse for not improving their flocks by the use of pure bred stock.

Is it by chance that a Clydesdale stamps his progeny with the desirable qualities both of himself and of his ancestors, or is a good carcass of beef, or mutton, with half its weight composed of choice and valuable cuts, the result of accident? The breeder knows it is not, even the consumer guesses, that in some way there is a close relationship between good breeds and good beef and mutton. It is not less true in the case of poultry.

Man is not alone "the heir of all the ages," the animal is, too. A well-bred male is valuable not merely for his own good qualities, but also because of the inherited power he possesses of reproducing the family characteristics. But in the mongrel the good qualities of one ancestor have been offset by corresponding weaknesses in another, or more frequently his defects have been aggravated by similar ones in other progenitors. Since there has been no continuity of effort, the strength gained in one cross has been lost in the next. Since in the scrub there has been no accumulation of power to transmit desirable qualities to his offspring there is a greater tendency for them to revert to the weaknesses of preceding ancestors.

While this is true of all animals, it manifests itself more frequently in poultry. Possibly the tendency to reversion is strengthened by rapid multiplication, or it may be that our present breeds of fowl are of such comparatively recent origin that the breed characteristics are not yet so firmly fixed as they will be later. If the breeder of Barred Rocks fails to get rid of all white feathers in wings and tail of all his males, or if the breeder of Wyandottes fails to get all pure white and "stay white" birds, how much less unlikely is the farmer who used a poor male of his own breeding last year, and a poor male of different type from his neighbor's flock this year, and who will use next year a male from another neighbor because he likes the feathers in its tail, and anyway Jones' hens are good layers, how much less likely is he, I repeat, to secure permanent improvement in his chickens.

The villager who keeps pure bred poultry finds more or less difficulty in keeping his breeders away from his neighbor's flocks. But the farmer has rarely any such trouble. If he is wise enough to keep only one breed he need not guard against the introduction of foreign blood.

In selecting his breed the farmer wants to decide definitely the purposes for which he will keep his poultry. Whether he will depend on summer eggs for his profits or whether it will be winter eggs or eggs all the year around. Or will he wish to supplement his income from eggs by the profits from a good flock of early-maturing and good sized chickens? His aim decided, let him select the breed that seems to most nearly meet his requirements, then stay by that, using as good blood as he can procure and selecting carefully his best stock for breeding. Such a course will, I am convinced, satisfy the most doubtful, that for pleasure and for profit, for eggs and for chicks, not mongrels but pure breeds are the best.

BARRED and BUFF ROCKS

Ready now for the egg trade and my matings for this season are finer than ever, from high-scoring prize-winning stock; also B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns and B. Hamburgs. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$4 for 30. Stock for sale.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS,
Brandon, Manitoba

R. DOLBEAR, Commission Agent for Farmers only.
Strictly fresh eggs, live and dressed poultry sold at highest prices. Address—
P. O. Box 278, WINNIPEG

LOUISE BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS

Say! Did you see Wood's stock at the Exhibition? They were there, and won 36 prizes, also silver cup for best breeding pen on exhibition, 44 pens competing, and silver medal for best collection of poultry, and two diplomas. Some choice breeding birds for sale of the following varieties:—Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Blue Andalusians and American Dominiques. The above stock has a prize record unequalled. Address—



GEO. WOOD,
Louise Bridge P. O., Winnipeg, Man.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

THE FARMERS' BIRD.

SPECIALTY:

HEAVY EGG LAYING.

I have a few old breeders yet for sale. Young stock after 1st October. Six prizes from seven entries at the Winnipeg Industrial is an indication of the quality of my stock.

Agent for the Iowa Incubator and Brooder.

Agent for the W. J. Adam Bone Cutters and Mills.

Write me your wants and get prices.

J. E. COSTELLO, P.O. Box 278, Winnipeg
Yards, St. Vital, Man.

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

As the hatching season is over, now for young stock. S. C. B. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes, B. P. Rocks, also Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth hogs, all pedigreed and bred from prize-winners. Young stock in Berkshires and Yorkshires, both sexes, for sale.

Fox Terrier pups from imported stock and blue winged Turbit and checkered Homer pigeons. Write for prices.

J. H. DAWSON,
Manager Imperial Farm,
Or 232 Ellice Ave., Winnipeg.

CHINOOK POULTRY YARDS

Our BARRED ROCK Chickens are fine, blue-barred to the skin. If you want

CHOICE BREEDING STOCK
Write for descriptions and prices.

W. A. HAMILTON,
Lethbridge, Alta.

ED. BROWN, Boissevain, Man.
Silver Wyandotte Specialist

BEAUTIFUL Silver Wyandottes, BEST in CANADA (not Manitoba only) UTTERFIELD (Judge) said so. USY and blithesome BUSINESS fowl; the kind you want. COUNTIFUL layers of brown eggs. RED in line for seven years.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man.

Breeder of Exhibition B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes and B. B. Red and Golden Duckwing Game Bantams.

Won 1st on B.P. Rock cockerel, 1st on hen, three first and one second on Bantams with four entries. Twenty of my last year's breeding hens for sale at \$1.50 each, in lots of three or more. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

VIRIDEN DUCK YARDS
MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS
200 young birds for sale, better than ever. They must be sold because I have not room to winter them. Agent for Cyphers' Incubators, Brooders & Supplies. Write for prices and Catalogue.
J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man.





Helpful and Harmful Bacteria.

The more we know about dairying the more intimate is found the relation that bacteria bear to successful work. At a meeting of the Ayrshire Breeders of the United States, Professor H. W. Conn gave some very valuable data on bacteria, where they come from, how they may be useful or otherwise to butter-makers, and suggestions as to how the bad may be eliminated. We have not the space for the whole article but give extracts that will interest our readers:—

Bacteria are plants of almost inconceivably minute size. So small are they that in some cases 50,000 might stand side by side and the whole line only reach the length of an inch. They are extremely simple also. Some of them are simple balls, others are short rods, and others still are of a spiral shape. But although thus very small and simple in structure, their powers of multiplication are so great as to make them factors of profound significance in the processes of nature. So rapidly can they multiply that in some cases a single individual in the course of twenty-four hours may produce nearly twenty million offspring. This power of multiplication is so enormous that we must not be surprised to find them capable of accomplishing, by their growth, many great changes in nature.

Three questions arise in this connection for the dairyman. First, whence come the bacteria of milk? Second, what effect do they produce as the dairyman's foes? And third, what effect do they produce as the dairyman's friends?

SOURCE OF BACTERIA.

In considering the question of their source, we first notice that pure milk as it is secreted from the udder of the healthy cow contains none of them. If the cow be diseased this may not be true, but the milk from the healthy cow contains no bacteria when first secreted. Nevertheless, by the time the milk reaches the milk pail it will contain from 30,000 to 5,000,000 bacteria per cubic inch. It is hardly conceivable that the few moments of the milking should be sufficient to contaminate the milk to this extent. We have learned in the last few years, however, the sources of this numerous host. Part of them, a small part, come from the air. Part of them are already in the milk pail. Part of them come from the milker. But by far the greatest number come from the cow herself.

KEEPING THEM OUT.

Bacteria come to the milk chiefly from dirt, and the great remedy for them is cleanliness. Not only may we understand this, but we may see easily where to apply this cleanliness. First, to the milk vessels by thoroughly washing in boiling water. Second, to the milker, to see that he has clean hands and clean clothes. But, above all, to the cow herself. See that the flanks are kept clean; that she does not become covered with dried manure; that she is brushed down with a brush to remove the loose hairs which would readily fall into the milk pail during the milking. Keep the hindquarters of the cow clean and you will greatly reduce the number of bacteria which get into your milk.

Again, remembering that many of these bacteria are in the milk ducts, it is plain that most of them will be washed out with the first milking. Hence if you allow a little of the first milk to run to waste, or collect it in separate vessels, in order that you may thus partly wash out the ducts, you will find that the rest of the milk is much benefited thereby. Lastly, remembering that the bacteria grow rapidly after

getting into the milk and begin to multiply with great rapidity, the value of the immediate application of cold to the milk is plain at once. Bacteria grow most rapidly at warm temperatures, and the milk when drawn is in just the best possible condition for them to multiply. If now you cool the milk to as low a temperature as possible you will greatly reduce the number of bacteria which would develop in the course of a few hours. Immediate and rapid cooling thus so greatly checks the growth of bacteria as to greatly reduce the number present in the course of twenty-four hours.

* * * *

These troubles are familiar to the dairyman, and his remedy is always in the same direction. The trouble is always dirt in some form, and the remedy is always cleanliness.

RIPENING CREAM.

Every dairyman knows the cream is seldom churned when fresh. It is allowed to stand in a vessel or vat for a time and undergoes a process which we call ripening, or which in some parts of the world is simply called souring. During this ripening the cream acquires a pleasantly sour taste and a peculiar pleasant odor. This ripening is nothing more than a fermentation due to the growth of the bacteria which are in the cream. During this twenty-four to forty-eight hours, the bacteria which were originally in the cream, multiply rapidly, until at the close of the ripening, there may be as many as 2,400,000-000 per cubic inch. This growth produces fermentation just as the growth of yeast in the brewery malt produces its fermentation.

The object of this ripening is at least three fold. First, it makes the cream churn more readily, and second, it gives a larger amount of butter from a given amount of cream. These two matters do not concern us here. The third object is to give a flavor to the butter. Most of you may know the taste of sweet cream butter. It is flat, having, indeed, almost the taste of sweet cream, without that peculiar delicate flavor and odor which characterizes first-class butter. The peculiar flavor of a good butter is an important commercial factor, and, according to some who are familiar with butter-making, means one-third of the whole price. And a butter with a flavor developed highly will sell for one-third more than a butter without such flavor. It is the chief aim of the ripening to obtain this flavor.

THE FLAVOR.

The explanation of the flavor is simple enough. While the bacteria are growing in the cream they are producing, as they are feeding upon it, certain chemical changes in it. As a result of these chemical changes, decomposition products are developed and these products have various flavors and odors. If the ripening is allowed to continue long enough, the whole mass becomes decayed, and the flavors and tastes are decidedly unpleasant. But the first products of decomposition, instead of being unpleasant, are decidedly agreeable, and it is these which give flavor to the cream and to the subsequent butter. After they have developed in the cream, the churning simply separates the butter already flavored with these products. Thus the flavor and aroma of a first-class butter are the gifts to the butter-maker from the bacteria of the ripening period.

RIGHT KIND OF BACTERIA.

But it makes a decided difference to the butter-maker what kind of bacteria he happens to have in his cream to produce the ripening. While some of the common species produce flavors and odors which are desirable, others produce flavors that are decidedly undesirable. Every butter-maker experiences occasions when his butter, in spite of all his precautions, is 'off' flavor. These periods occur especially in the fall and spring, and are sometimes a great nuisance. Perhaps for weeks the whole butter product of a creamery will be tainted with un-

pleasant flavors, and nothing that the butter-maker can do appears to be of any use in correcting the trouble. The fault in these cases is commonly that the cream received at the creamery has become infected with some of the species of bacteria which produce unpleasant flavors, and instead of being provided with the common pleasant flavoring species, it is filled with bacteria detrimental to a good butter product. If this is the case the trouble will last as long as the conditions continue which furnish this detrimental species. While not all of the undesirable flavors are thus due to bacteria, some of them being produced by the direct transference of flavors of the food to butter, a great majority of the "off" flavors which the butter-maker experiences are due to the presence and growth of the wrong species of bacteria in his cream.

MAKING GOOD BUTTER.

To make good butter, therefore, the butter-maker needs not only the freedom from the species of bacteria which produce unpleasant flavors, but he needs also the presence of the species which produce the desired flavors. The means he has at his command for keeping the unfavorable species from his cream, are the same above mentioned for preventing the various troubles in milk. It chances that most of the species which produce trouble come from some source of filth, and the same application of cleanliness which will keep the milk will also keep out those species of bacteria which are liable to give unpleasant flavors in the butter. The creamery superintendent has already learned this, and attempts to enforce among his patrons as strict rules for cleanliness and care as possible. Butter made from cream that comes from the cleanly kept dairy can be depended upon not to develop the unpleasant flavors which arise in butter of cream from the filthy dairy and barn.

A STARTER.

But to insure the proper number of proper flavor producing species, simple cleanliness is not so much to be depended upon. In many such cases it is true the proper flavor producing species will be present but not always. But may it not be possible to directly inoculate the cream with the proper flavor producing species, just as a brewer inoculates his malt with yeast? This does indeed appear not only to be possible, but perfectly feasible, and it involves the use of what are now known as starters. The starter is simply a lot of cream or milk containing a large number of bacteria, which is poured into the cream to be ripened,

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THIS TELLS ITS OWN STORY.

There are two kinds of Cream Separators.

The Sharples Tubular Separators and the others.

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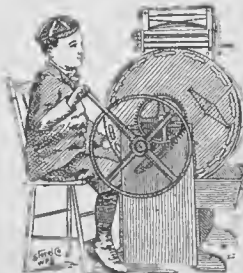
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D. B. EASTBROOK,

Princess St. WINNIPEG.

to start the proper kind of fermentation.

* * * *

PRODUCING A FINE FLAVOR.

Our bacteriologists, both of this country and Europe, have been searching for proper flavor producing species, and having found them they propose to furnish them in quantity to the buttermaker for use in his cream ripening. In the use of these starters, the species of bacteria furnished by the bacteriologist is allowed to grow in a small lot of cream until it is very abundant, and then the cream is added to the large vat as a starter. The result is that the buttermaker can always depend upon having present a quantity of the flavor producing species, and can therefore depend with more certainty upon the product. This method of using artificial starter is not new. It has been adopted in Denmark and some other countries of Europe to a wide extent. In this country it has been used for only about a year, and only just coming to be recognized as a proper method of butter making. The bacteria favorable for this purpose are now upon our markets, two or three different ones being now used in this country. They are generally known as pure cultures, a term which simply means a large quantity of one species of bacteria unmixed with others. The different pure cultures which are now at the command of the buttermaker who may wish to use them are not used in the same way, each having its method and each its own peculiarities. But it appears likely that the coming method in buttermaking will be by the use of artificial starters prepared from some of the varieties of pure cultures. It will be thus seen that to the bacteria the buttermaker owes a debt since it is these organisms which furnish him with a flavor and aroma which he can sell in market for a good price.

The Source of Milk Fat.

Bulletin No. 132 of the New York experiment station affords these conclusions of experiments:

1. A cow fed during 95 days on a ration from which the fat has been nearly all extracted, continued to secrete milk similar to that produced when fed on the same kinds of hay and grain in their normal condition.

2. The yield of milk fat during the 95 days was 62.9 pounds. The food fat eaten during this time was 11.6 pounds; 5.7 only of which was digested, consequently at least 57.2 pounds of the milk fat must have had some source other than the food fat.

3. The milk fat could not have come from previously stored body fat. This assertion is supported by three considerations. (1) The cow's body could have contained scarcely more than 60 pounds of fat at the beginning of the experiment. (2) She gained 47 pounds in body weight during this period of time with no increase of body nitrogen and was judged to be a much fatter cow at the end. (3) The formation of this quantity of milk fat would have caused a marked condition of emaciation, which, because of an increase in the body weight, would have required the improbable increase in the body of 104 pounds of water and intestinal contents.

4. During 59 consecutive days 38.8 pounds of milk fat were secreted and the urine nitrogen was equivalent to 33.3 pounds of protein. According to any accepted method of interpretation not over 17 pounds of fat could have been produced from this amount of metabolized protein.

5. The quantity of milk solids secreted bore a definite relation neither to the digestible protein eaten nor to the extent of the protein metabolized. In view of these facts it is suggested that the well known favorable effect upon milk secretion of a narrow nutritive ratio is due in part to a stimulative, and not wholly to a constructive function of the protein.

6. The composition of the milk bore

no definite relation to the amount and kind of food.

7. The changes in the proportion of milk solids were due almost wholly to changes in the percentage of fat.

The Ontario Cheese Curing Stations.

The four cheese curing stations operated by the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, have proved that the plan is a good one, and that it would pay to adopt it more generally. Speaking to the Woodstock Cheese Board recently, Professor Robertson showed, after comparing cheese cured at the station and other cheese cured in the ordinary way, that makers could obtain with provision for curing at low temperatures fully one pound weight more of cheese per 100 pounds of milk, in addition to the saving in shrinkage. The body of the cheese was richer, the flavor milder and the appearance much better. The station had realized everything that was expected of it. It was a question whether the curing should be done by consolidated curing rooms or by improved curing rooms at the various factories. But, at any rate, it was necessary that the cheese should be cured at a temperature not exceeding sixty degrees in the summer months. If this rule were followed the industry would not experience that depressing effect which comes from the presence of stocks of heated cheese on the market. During the next few months it was the intention of the department to publish full information in regard to the methods that should be followed in the improved curing rooms.

Thomas Ballantyne, of Stratford, expressed the opinion that the difference effected by the curing rooms was most astonishing, and I. M. Steinhoff, of the same city, thought that the difference in value in the Julys was fully one and one-half cents a pound. R. A. Simister, of Ingersoll, characterized the object-lesson given as marking the greatest advance he had known in the cheese trade in twenty years, and thought the department deserved the greatest possible credit for what it had done.

It sounds unreasonable, but it is the experience of the best dairymen that a good pair of scales will add the yield of one cow to a herd of ten. Try it and see. Hang them in the barn and put a record sheet alongside. It will work.

An Ontario farmer's wife appeared before a judge and jury recently on a charge of false pretences. It is alleged that she sold ten pounds of butter in pound rolls, and that in the centre of each roll there was one pared potato. The jury failed to agree and were discharged.

The heavy harvest throughout the West is interfering somewhat with the success of the creameries. Farmers are so busy attending to harvest that the cows are neglected, and as a result the cream supply at many creameries is falling off. In Eastern Assiniboia one or

WHY DO PROGRESSIVE DAIRYMEN BUY THE U.S. SEPARATOR?

Because they know that they will have one then that possesses more of the qualities that go to make up a perfect cream separator than any other make.



That the U. S. Skims Cleaner is an established fact, it having proved its superiority in this point at the Pan-American Model Dairy, where it made the World's Record of .0138 for an average of 50 consecutive runs, which has never been equalled by any other make of separator in the world.

That the U. S. is more durable is being shown daily in dairies all over the country by those who have used other makes, but who are now using the U. S.

That the U. S. is more simple is easily seen by everyone who has eyes.

That the U. S. is the safest, with its gears all enclosed, everyone can understand.

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For more reasons and copies of letters from hundreds of users certifying to the truth of the above statements, write for our special Dairy Separator catalogue.

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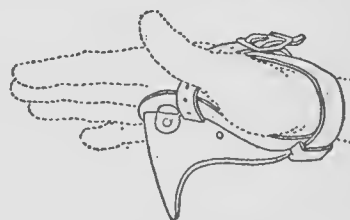
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THRESHERS, ATTENTION!



PATENTED CANADA and U.S.

GREATEST TIME SAVER IN AMERICA

Rundle's Safety Band Cutter, without exception the greatest time and grain saver in use to-day. Saves one man's wages every day it is used. Every farmer should have one. No threshing outfit complete without it. Made of very best steel and will last for years. Sample by return mail. Only 90 cents. Address LUSK & CO., Box 285, Portage la Prairie, Man.

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Similar rates to nearly all points in Ohio, Indiana, Western Pennsylvania and Western New York.

Dates of sale Oct. 2, 3, 4, 5. Return limit Nov. 3rd.

For full particulars regarding rates, accommodations, etc., write to

W. B. DIXON,
Northwestern Passenger Agent,
St. Paul, Minn.

HE WAS PARALYZED

Unable to Walk or Raise His Hands to His Head.

A More Unfortunate Case Could Scarcely be Imagined Than a Husband and Father in This Wretched Condition.

OSHAWA, Ont., Aug. (Special).—The experience of Mr. Joseph Brown, an employee of the Oshawa Malleable Iron Works, should be a lesson to every sick person.

Some five years ago, Mr. Brown, who is a hard working, industrious and sober man, began to feel a stiffness and soreness in the calves of his legs. This gradually increased till he had lost all power in his limbs and arms. He could not have raised his arms to his head to save his life and for over four months he could not stand or walk alone a single step.

All the doctors treated him and gave him up. Then he consulted a Bowmanville doctor, who told him he could do nothing for him and advised him to go to the hospital in Toronto, where they might be able to help him a little.

To the hospital he went in January, 1898, and remained under treatment for over four weeks. Twelve doctors told him he could not recover and that nothing could be done for him. He was getting worse every day and when removed to his home in Oshawa was like a baby unable to move.

His father-in-law, Mr. John Allin, had heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills and suggested that Mr. Brown try them. He did and he says:—

"I used altogether twelve boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and by the first of May I was able to start work again in the shop and I have never been sick or off work a day since."

"I am sure I owe my life, health and strength to that great remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills."

THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer.

Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

ADAM CUTTER

GREEN BONE CUTTER

cuts the bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and foot power. Catalogue No. Free. W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

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GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

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Farmers who ship their grain to Fort William, Port Arthur or Duluth will find it to their advantage to have it sold through us. We obtain best prices, and make prompt returns when grain is sold. Advances made on shipping bills up to 90 per cent of value. Enquiries re market prices, etc., promptly answered.

WRITE FOR TERMS AND SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS.

P.O. BOX 758.

WINNIPEG.



Winnipeg, Sept. 22nd, 1902.

Values remain steady in nearly all lines and owing to the heavy crop business prospects are very bright. An advance in linseed oil has been made. Labor in every department is scarce and particularly so in the harvest fields. Bank clearings continue to show a very satisfactory increase in the volume of business being transacted in the West.

Wheat.

Choice weather, good yields, good quality and fairly satisfactory prices, are about the main features of the wheat situation. Though help is scarce and dear, considerable progress is being made in threshing, and where the stations are in the middle of the big wheat fields, the deliveries last week have run from 10,000 to 15,000 bushels per day. A warm south wind has blown all through Friday, bringing rain with it. Should fine weather prevail the present week there will be pretty lively times round the local elevators most favored by shippers. So far the shipments have been moderate, the total inspections for the first 19 days of September being 1,542 cars. This goes to show that at a good many points deliveries have scarcely well begun. These inspections include wheat delivered at Winnipeg for Ogilvie's and at Keewatin for Lake of the Woods.

Elsewhere we draw attention to the present aspect of the transportation question.

Winnipeg inspections for the first 19 days of September have been 1,542 cars, grading as follows: 1 hard 978, 1 Northern 409, 2 Northern 70, 3 Northern 4, rejected 71, other grades 10. Oats—1 white 4, 2 white 13, other grades 8, total 25 cars. Barley—9 cars, a total for the 19 days of 1,575 inspections, an average of 81 cars per day.

VINCENT & MACPHERSON



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BRANDON, - MAN.

Two Doors West of A. D. Rankin & Co.

Write for our FURNITURE CATALOGUE.

For the same period last year the inspections were: 1 hard 1,257, 1 Northern, 962, 2 Northern 319, 3 Northern 9, other grades 49. Total, 2,596. Of oats, 52 cars, barley 7 cars, a total of 2,655 cars, or at the rate of 140 cars per day. Thompson, Sons & Co.'s daily report for Friday, Sept. 19th, 1902, is as follows:—

Wheat.—Liverpool, 8d. lower. Paris 4c. to 14c. lower. American markets opened weak and a shade lower, but soon turned to advancing and became quite strong owing to covering of shorts in the September option. The close was at the highest point of the day, September New York and Duluth being 3c. higher, Minneapolis 14c. higher and Chicago 14c. higher than yesterday. Other months in all markets showed an advance of 1c. to 3c. Primary receipts were 400,000 bus. less than last year. Atlantic clearances to-day 497,000 bus. Exports from both coasts for the week, 5,433,000 bus., against 5,444,000 bus. last week and 3,840,000 bus. last year.

Chicago Dec. closed 69½c.; May 70½c. to 71c.

Minneapolis Dec. closed 65½c.; May 67½c.

Duluth cash 1 hard 70½c., 1 Northern 69½c.

Manitoba wheat quiet and dull. Notwithstanding the advance in American markets, our buyers up to time of writing this report (14 o'clock) will not offer over yesterday afternoon's prices, viz., 69½c. 1 hard and 67½c. 1 Northern, Sept. delivery in store Fort William or Port Arthur, and for delivery first half October 69½c. and 67½c. We may find prices a little stronger later in the day, but exporters evidently find it hard work doing business at the prices.

Oats and flax are unchanged from yesterday.

Their report for week ending Saturday, Sept. 20th, 1902, is as follows:—

Wheat.—The wheat market during the past week has continued to be dull and inactive as to the amount of trading, but has held firm as to prices. The American speculative markets show a quiet, firm trade, but within a narrow compass, the outside public evidently not being interested to any extent. The September option is congested or manipulated and it has shown some range in advances and declines, but other months have been steady and at the close of business yesterday quotations showed unchanged to 4c. advance on the week. The primary receipts in the States continue to run moderately less in quantity than for same time last year. The export demand at the Atlantic seaboard is fair, but European markets are not active by any means, and it is reported that liberal offerings from Russia and the Danube depress continental

markets. In the States the weather has been more favorable for preparations for seeding of the new crop of winter wheat, and it is estimated that the area to be planted will be about the same as last year. The latest reports from India and Argentina point to prospects for these crops being more favorable. The American visible supply increased 635,000 bus., against an increase the previous week of 455,000 bus., and an increase last year of 2,423,000 bus. The world's shipments were 10,428,000 bus. against 11,276,000 bus. the previous week and 9,181,000 bus. last year. The world's visible supply according to Bradstreets increased 2,198,000 bus. against an increase of 3,813,000 bus. the previous week and an increase of 2,584,000 for same week last year.

In the local market a fair start has been made during the week in business on the new crop. The movement on rail from country points is only very moderate as yet, but with favorable weather for threshing and hauling it would increase every day. In the beginning of the week offers of wheat were not numerous, and at no time has the demand become active. On Thursday there was a move among sellers to press wheat on the market, and a good deal was sold for October delivery at 69½c. No. 1 hard, and 67½c. No. 1 Nor. in store Fort William and Port Arthur. So much was put before buyers in this way that it weakened the price of September delivery, and buyers would not pay over 69½c. No. 1 hard, and 67½c. No. 1 Nor. for this month. Previous to that September had been selling at 70½c. No. 1 hard and 68½c. No. 1 Nor. Yesterday, although American markets were

stronger, buyers would not raise their bids over 69½c. No. 1 hard and 67½c. No. 1 Nor. for September and 69½c. and 67½c. for first half October or all October. Exporters do not seem able to work freely at present prices hence the lack of demand. If movement becomes large and outside markets do not advance, our prices are liable to decline a little, although taking the general breadstuffs' situation into account we would not look for any radical change in values in the near future.

Today's markets at Liverpool and Chicago showed an advance of about 1c. on Saturday's prices, but this had no effect in quickening Manitoba values. The outlook for transportation is too uncertain.

Oats.

The crop will be an abundant one and the quality very satisfactory. At Winnipeg car loads on track are worth 25 cents. As they come in later they may not be worth so much.

Barley.

The going price for what is offered is 30 to 32 cents.

Spelt.

is worth now about the same value as barley. The fancy price it brought last year as seed is not likely to be maintained.

Flour.

Within the last ten days the Ogilvie Milling Co. has raised its price 5 cents. Ogilvie's No. 1 at Winnipeg is worth \$2.10; Lake of the Woods, same quality, \$2.00. Other grades is proportion.

Farmers Grain

IT WILL PAY YOU TO LOAD YOUR
ON THE CARS.

Why? Because you will save elevator fees, excessive dockage, buyers' salary, and car lots always bring top prices. Consign your grain to us and we will remit you proceeds, less regulation charges and 1c. per bushel commission, or will make straight bids on track your station.

Write for shipping instructions and other information to

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THE
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LIMITED,

WINNIPEG, MAN.

OFFICES: 26-27 NEW MERCHANTS BANK BLOCK.

Mill Feed.

Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$19.50. These figures are so high because Eastern agents have oversold the mills, and orders must be filled.

Horses.

There is a good demand for the right class of horses and well broken, blocky animals bring good values. A car load of Ontario and British Columbia misfits put up at auction in Winnipeg recently had to be withdrawn, as they were not bringing their cost, because not in condition for sale.

Cattle.

The movement of export cattle is at its height. Values continue steady at from 3½c. to 4c. at point of shipment, or from 4½c. to 5c. delivered in Winnipeg. Butchers' cattle are plentiful at 3c. to 3½c. Dressed beef, 6½c. to 7c. Veal, 8c. to 9c.

Choice exporters are running at from \$5 to \$5.90 per cwt. at Toronto, with common grades at from \$4.50 to \$5.

Choice Canadian cattle sold at London on Sept. 19th at 12½c. per pound, estimated dressed weight. A few days before the market was stronger Canadian cattle being worth 13c.

Sheep.

There is no change in values which range from 3c. to 3½c. off the cars at Winnipeg.

Hogs.

Very few hogs are coming in and values have a tendency to advance above 6½c. a pound off the cars at Winnipeg. In fact, one firm quotes 6½c. for choice grades. Inferior grades run at from ½c. to 1c. less. At Toronto choice packers' weights bring 7½c., while at Montreal, 7c. to 7½c. is paid for selects.

Dressed pork at Winnipeg is quoted at 8c. to 9½c.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery—The Eastern markets are a little higher, as high as 20½c. being offered for choice creamery. Here values are from 17½c. to 18c. f.o.b. country points.

Dairy—The demand is good for the better grades, but just now there is but little of any kind coming in, farmers being too busy to bother and are no doubt using a great deal more on their tables. Values have advanced a little and we now quote 13c. to 14c. for choice lots delivered here.

Cheese—The market is strong, and 10½c. per lb. for best quality would be a fair price for Manitoba cheese. We hear that one factory has contracted for its present make and for the balance of the season at 11c. This is about what cheese can be laid down for from Ontario.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry—Receipts continue light and the demand is good. Spring chickens are worth here 40c. to 60c. per pair alive; fowl, 60c. to 75c.; ducks, 9c. per pound; turkeys, 10c. to 11c. per pound alive.

Eggs—The demand is good and receipts are small. Values have accordingly advanced and we now quote 16½c. per doz. subject to candling. Many of the eggs coming in are not sound and all have to be candled. This comes from either the farmer or the country storekeeper holding them.

Potatoes.

Potatoes have not begun to move yet. In a small way they are worth about 30c. to 35c. a bushel. By car lot about 25c. would be the right thing at present, but dealers will not quote prices as yet.

Hides.

The market is steadier at an advance over last reports, quotations of ¾c., No. 1 inspected hides being 6½c.

Seneca Root.

Seneca root continues in active demand and as high as 58c. a pound is now offered by city dealers.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Stallion Expenses.

Stallion Association, Assa.: "Last fall, in order to purchase a stallion, twenty-four men of this district signed two notes as enclosed. They elected officers and held meetings but have not been registered as a company. Expenses have amounted to about \$300, and no receipts yet. To meet these expenses, calls have been issued from time to time. Some of the members pay up, but a few take no notice. 1. How can the company force the latter to pay their shares of running expenses? 2. Can they demand a share of the receipts of the company or in the profits if any? 3. If it was to their advantage, can they pay up at the last moment and demand a share? 4. Some of the non-paying members have not attended any of the meetings, even the first one, but some have. Would that fact make any difference as to their liability for expenses? 5. If we wished to become a registered company, could we compel all those on the note to enter it? The stallion season has not been a success, and those of us who are prepared to meet the note and current expenses want all to pay their share."

Answer.—1. They can only force them to pay expenses subsequent to purchase in so far as they have agreed to pay same.

2. They cannot demand profits without sharing in losses.

3. Yes.

4. They are individually and collectively liable on the note, but are only liable personally for subsequent costs in so far as they have made themselves by agreement.

5. No.

We might add in simplification of the above answers, that it is our opinion, that while those who have signed the notes are individually and collectively liable for the payment of the notes, that they are only liable subsequently for any expenses or losses in connection with the handling of the horse in so far as they have made themselves so by agreement.

Computation of Time.

Mountain, Eden, Man.: "I hired with a farmer for seven months at \$20 a month. My time started on 21st of April, 1902. Could you tell me when my time is out? Do four weeks in a month make a legal working month? The farmer I am with contends that there are twenty-six days in a working month. I did not make any written agreement, only a word of mouth."

Answer.—Your time will be up on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1902.

Inspecting Threshing Boilers.

Subscriber, Balgonie, Man.: "I own a threshing engine. An inspector called on 22nd of November, 1901, and made an inspection of the boiler, also gave a certificate of inspection, which expires on 22nd November, 1902. The Department of Public Works sent me a letter stating inspector had inspected the boiler on 21st of June, 1902, and they wanted the inspection fee (\$5.00). 1. Can they compel me to pay the fee before the expiration of certificate? Does not certificate hold good for one year?"

Answer.—We are of the opinion that while the statute provides for a re-inspection during the existence of the certificate upon a report being filed with the inspector to the effect that the machine is in an unsafe condition, the statute does not provide for the payment of any further fee and there can be no doubt that the owner could not be called upon to pay any further fee if there was no occasion for such a report, as the certificate on its face is good for one year.

Homesteads.

Subscriber, Ponoka, Alta.: "1. Does a wife have to sign a deed or mortgage to make it lawful? 2. What valuation does a homesteader have to have to prove up? 3. Does he have to pay anything to the government to prove up? 4. How long can he hold his claim without proving up?"

Answer.—1. No.

2. No particular money valuation, but sufficient improvements to show bona fides as a settler, i. e., a barn, stable and fifteen acres broken and fenced.

3. No.

4. There is no limit placed on the time by the Government.

MOTHERS

The skin of infants causes half their discomforts.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Cleanses, soothes and heals irritations, keeps the pores open, and leaves a deliciously fresh sensation to the little bodies.

BABY'S OWN SOAP Don't be misled by storekeepers who, to make more profit, sometimes urge the purchase of other Soaps instead of

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The quality and purity of this Soap are such that you cannot buy a better one for any money, nor as good for the price of **BABY'S OWN SOAP**.

Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs., - Montreal.

Well.

Subscriber, Manitoba: "A dug a well on the road allowance for his own use. B. came and put a stable along side of it on the railroad land and uses water out of the well without permission from A. Can A put a lock on the well to stop B from using the water when A requires it all for his own use?"

Answer.—Yes.

Squatters' Rights.

Subscriber, Glenella Man.: "A cut six swaths around a piece of hay near where B was cutting. B. wanted A to leave the piece, but A would not. B went inside of A's piece with his mower and cut over half of it. Neither had a permit. The hay was free for the cutting. Can A take any action in the matter?"

Answer.—If the facts are as stated in question, A has a right of action for trespass.

Homestead Duties.

Subscriber, Assa.: "1. I have a brother in Colorado, U.S., and I filed a claim adjoining mine for him. His first six months are up the 20th of Sept., but he cannot come out until spring, and possibly not at all. Now, if anyone makes application to cancel his claim, can he get leave of absence for six months afterwards, or had he better make application for leave of absence right away? 2. Does the Government notify the parties about their claims being put up for cancellation? 3. If a party held a claim for a year without living on it, and some one would try to cancel it, could the party holding it get sixty days to get on to it?"

Answer.—1. Your brother should make application for leave of absence at once, as in the event of his being granted leave of absence say until May or June, the Department would not accept an application until such time had expired, but in the event of his not obtaining leave of absence, he would, in all probability, lose his homestead entry, as in such an event the Department would give him sixty days in which to show that he had complied with the requirements of the Department, but he would be unable to prove this.

2. The Department gives sixty days notice, but in the event of their not having the address of the applicant, they send the notice to the post office nearest to the land and frequently the party never gets it.

3. No.

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Harvesters and threshers who are heavy consumers of Chewing Tobacco will find.

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much more wholesome than the rank tobaccos of the past. As only pure ingredients enter into the manufacture of this brand, it can be used with perfect security. Valuable presents can also be obtained by saving the Snow-shoe Tags, which are on every plug. The time for the redemption of Snow-shoe Tags has been extended to

Jan. 1st, 1904

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WINNIPEG, MAN.

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY, Proprietors.
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WINNIPEG, MAN.

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Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 27th and 14th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 30th and 17th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into their columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints which we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, P.O. Box 1310, Winnipeg," and not to any individual.

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When you pay your subscription, watch the name label on the next two issues which you receive. On the first issue following payment it might not give the correct date because of insufficient time to make the change before mailing day. But if the date is not correct on the SECOND issue, please notify us by postal card.

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Subscribers who miss any of the issues of "The Nor'-West Farmer" should drop us a card at once and secure same, as we want every subscriber to get every copy. Do not delay in sending, as our supply of extras sometimes becomes quickly exhausted.



WINNIPEG, SEPT. 20, 1902

THE CRY FOR HELP.

The second and third harvest excursions from the east have been disappointing, in that the number of harvesters obtained was very small. In round numbers we have got less than 14,000 actual laborers, of the 20,000 wanted. So keen were farmers to get help, that delegates went as far as Fort William to meet the incoming excursions, and those in the third excursions were all engaged before they arrived in Winnipeg. As noted in last issue, the heavy crops in Ontario, the thinning out of the working population through removal to the west and the new northern districts of Ontario, and the unusually active demand for labor in all lines of employment, coupled with an advance in wages, have all tended to bring about an insufficient amount of help to harvest our crop.

This brings the Western farmer to a critical position, and one which The Nor'-West Farmer has tried to point out was bound to occur sooner or later.

Though the crop is a little later in ripening, we are still about a month ahead of last year, owing to the delays caused by rain, so, if the weather continues favorable, we have a good chance to save our magnificent crop. But the question must come home to every farmer: "can I continue to grow such a large area of grain and depend upon outside help to harvest it?"

In every country grain growing is a pioneer stage that eventually gives

way to mixed farming, in which stock takes a leading part, and this in turn is supplemented by more extensive farming and specializing along certain lines. Manitoba and the West is bound to follow the general evolution as worked out elsewhere, and we should not allow our progress to be checked or allow it to result in failure, but turn it in another direction.

There are several ways by which the present critical situation can be avoided. First, by securing for the whole year sufficient help, or nearly enough, to handle the harvest. This was difficult to do this spring, and we would strongly advise farmers wanting experienced farm hands to put themselves in communication with Robert Adamson, Virden, who is leaving to bring out another lot of men from the Old Country. Many farmers haven't work in the winter for a number of men, consequently only want help for the summer, and particularly for the harvest. But have these men ever considered that they pay nearly as much for a few months' wages as they could get a man the whole year for? As for work the whole year, and especially during the winter, that could be easily found through the straw pile that is usually burned, by putting in a bunch of cattle to feed. A cheap shelter can be made of poles covered with straw, and in this cattle will do well. A larger area of coarse grain can be raised to furnish abundance of feed. Hundreds of our cattle now going to the Old Country markets would pay well for a winter's feeding.

In the second place, farmers will have to do as many old farmers in Ontario are doing. Their boys have all left them, and the old man and his wife are left alone on the farm. It is impossible to hire all the work done, so the land is nearly all laid down to grass, only enough crop being sown to supply the house with bread, and grain for the fowls, pigs and perhaps only one horse, and sometimes even this necessary feed is purchased. A bunch of steers are turned on the pastures to fatten during the summer and sold in the fall. From his steers, poultry, pigs and garden a comfortable and sure living is made, which oftentimes leaves a larger margin than where a big labor expense is incurred to grow and harvest a grain crop.

The opportunities for this kind of work are just as great here as in the east. It is the line of work taken up by our cousins to the south of us once the grain growing stage was passed. Why shouldn't our farmers work into it as rapidly as possible before they are forced to and before they have depleted their soil? It is what we must come to. Why not start at once to reduce our area of grain and increase the area of grass, grow more coarse grain for feeding, increase our herds and flocks, and thus lead the way into a higher class of farming calling for more brain power and greater executive ability than wheat farming alone. Wheat growing is preeminently a crop for the new settler in this country, to enable him to get a start. Wouldn't it be wise for those who have got a good start to turn their attention more to stock and give the new settler a chance? A smaller acreage well put in often turns a better yield, and we firmly believe that a policy of mixed farming, in which stock raising, of one kind or another, plays a prominent part, will draw out a man's God-given faculties and make him healthier, wealthier and wiser.

THE BEEF COMBINE.

Last spring there was a great agitation in the American press about an alleged combine of the packing houses to force up the price of meat. So far as The Nor'-West Farmer has been able to size up the situation we believe that there was no combine or understanding between the packers, but that the high prices were the outcome of natural conditions—a shortage in last year's corn crop intensifying the shortage in cattle fit for slaughtering. The United States

Government, in response to the urgent cry of the daily press, took steps to ascertain if a combine did exist. Then the packers threatened to combine in defense. This has at last been done and is to take effect Sept. 27th. It will be an industrial combination second only to the steel trust.

There is no doubt that if properly managed and only a reasonable margin of profit taken that a large combine such as this can do business with less expense, and should be able to give better values all round, than where there are a large number of competitors, but the trouble is that the shareholders of such concerns are not satisfied with reasonable profits, but want every cent that can be squeezed out of the business. One of the worst features of this merger is that the large packing houses have killed out all the small concerns. The country, therefore, is in a very bad condition to face such a combine. What it will lead to no one can tell, but there can be no question about there being an end to it some day. Suffering humanity will only stand so much and the oppression of the trusts will lead in time to an awful upheaval.

AGRICULTURE AND THE DAILY PRESS.

A most persistent newspaper campaign is at present being waged in the United States against the so-called "beef trust." It would appear that cattle are scarce from various causes, and in accordance with the inexorable laws governing supply and demand, packers and buyers have been compelled to pay long prices for cattle, which, in turn, has caused a sharp increase in the price asked by retailers. The position taken by the daily press of the United States in the matter, is a most unreasonable one, and exposes a degree of ignorance on simple economic questions relating to agriculture, which is apparently quite inexcusable. It is argued, and with a considerable degree of force, that all lines of business are now enjoying a high state of prosperity, high wages are freely paid and merchants of all kinds have small reason to complain of their financial conditions. In such a time, with the greatest prosperity on record attending the commercial and industrial world, it seems unspeakable selfishness that the farmer, on whose toil the life of the world hangs, should be begrudged prices that would reimburse him for losses sustained during periods of drouth and depression. The consuming classes have no right to demand that prices of food should be maintained upon a starvation basis, while they themselves are enjoying unprecedented prosperity, and are well able to dole out to the farmer a small share of their swelled income.

In denouncing the attitude taken by the United States daily press on the subject, a contemporary states:

"It is somewhat of a question whether or not farmers as a whole owe the city press anything. Generally the men who mould public opinion through the medium of the metropolitan papers, from the funny man who makes jests at the 'hayseed' to the writer of the editorials, manage to display an ignorance of agricultural conditions as profound as their assumption is great in attempting to treat such subjects. The whole world knows that the craze for the sensational is the bane of the modern public press. Daily papers are no longer the repository of the facts of daily experience. They are mediums for the publication of 'stories,' highly-flavored and sensational as possible, and woven with scarcely the warp of fact. Heaven help the historian who attempts to write the history of the present time from the records of the daily press.

No more reckless misrepresentation and suppression of facts, no more reprehensible appeals to prejudice and passion, no more hurtful warfare on the interests of agriculturists have ever been recorded than are now read in the daily metropolitan papers in their

insensate efforts to saddle the high prices of meats onto an alleged 'packers' trust.' The public is assured that its meats are costing high prices solely because of an alleged combination of the big slaughtering plants. It is an easy way to the ear of the people. Enough of truth is in the general complaint against trusts and combinations to make it easy to gain public credence to a charge that any rise in price is the result of preconcerted effort on part of powers in control of the situation. Columns of stuff are now daily printed calculated to stir up prejudice against the packers and to instill the belief that they are solely responsible for the advance in the price of meats retailed over the butcher's block. The facts of the diminished supply, of the high price of feeds, of the necessity for a rise in price if the farmer is to be fully paid, are for the most part either suppressed or retired, while flaming headlines and grandiloquent arraignments of 'the beef trust' leave the impression on the public mind that the hand of the packer is at the throat of the consumer.

As a rule Western Canadian newspapers seem to have a fairly comprehensive grasp of agricultural conditions and problems. Lest, however, they should fall into the error of their United States brethren, we would counsel them to "think before they write." This advice is particularly in order at the present time when flaring red reports of our magnificent grain crop are being spread broadcast over the world by local and metropolitan papers. Exaggerated reports may not have any perceptible effects upon the wheat market, but if buyers are convinced that we are going to have a surplus of oats, barley or flax, results might be uncomfortable. It is the duty of every public statistical bureau to issue conservative estimates of growing crops and the average newspaper, which has not facilities for arriving at reliable estimates, had better confine its efforts to dealing with official figures and give as little prominence as practicable to "record crops" until they have been safely marketed.

THE PRISONER

Who escapes from jail is by no means free. He is under the ban of the law and punishment is written over against his name. Soon or late he will be caught again and bear added punishment for his short escape from his cell.

Those who by the use of palliative powders and tablets escape for a time from the sufferings of dyspepsia are in the same condition as the escaped prisoner. Soon or late they will go back to the old condition and pay an added penalty for temporary release.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and organs of digestion and nutrition. Its cures are lasting.

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Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood and lungs.

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THE TRANSPORTATION PROBLEM.

A month ago we tried to outline the possible demands the transportation of our wheat crop would be likely to make upon the two railroad systems that seek to monopolise the grain traffic of Western Canada, and the probabilities of performance that presented themselves to us at that date.

We have now got over the first three weeks of September and are fairly launched on the work of transportation. In our forecast we indicated that to do its fair share of the work and allowing only the moderate average of two cars per day to each of its loading stations, it would require over 500 cars a day to be moved on the C.P.R. system for the less than three months during which it was possible to ship out wheat from Fort William by rail and lake, which, of course, is the most desirable because the cheapest way in which we can carry our grain to foreign markets. We did not expect great things from the C. N. R., though its representatives, talking to outside reporters, put their capability as high as 15,000,000 bushels.

Let us see what both railroads have actually achieved in the first three weeks of the export campaign. The inspection returns show a total of 1,576 cars from both roads, or an average of 81 cars per day. Last year in the same period there was a total of inspections, on the C. P. R. via Fort William, and the C.N.R. via Duluth, of 2,655 cars, or an average of 140 cars per day. We are, therefore, already 1,079 cars behind last year's delivery instead of being, as we ought to have been, nearly as many cars ahead. The last year's harvest came earlier, of course, than this did, but considering the gigantic task close ahead of us, it would have been much more satisfactory to report twice the number we have actually shipped so far. And we must discount from those 1,576 cars the shipments made to the Ogilvie mills at Winnipeg and the Lake of the Woods mill at Keewatin, to get at the exact number of cars of wheat that have been shipped for lake transportation. This leaves only about 1,300 cars gone to the lake for export.

How are we to explain this year's shortage of inspections? One would naturally expect that, warned by the painful recollection of last year's blockade, everybody concerned would have done his utmost to rush every possible bushel of this year's crop out on the road, and without an hour's delay. It is natural that men some miles away from a station should be more eager to thresh than to haul to market. But there are stations closely begirt with big wheat fields, and one would naturally expect that at such points there would have been deliveries enough in the third week of the month, if not earlier, to make the record double what it is.

It is manifestly the deliberate policy of both railroad systems to keep for their own benefit the hauling of every bushel they can secure. To them the company is everything and if they could carry their point without serious damage to the best interests of the producers and of the country at large no one would quarrel with their policy. But when the prosperity of the country is to be seriously imperilled by this dog in the manger policy of the companies it has so liberally bonused, we are up against a very serious proposition.

The daily press of the province, and other informants, state that at Roland and Oakville more particularly, and at a good few smaller stations, the C. N. R. is already at a deadlock or within a day or two of such a position. At Roland, for example, with a wheat delivery of 10,000 to 15,000 bushels per day, 42 cars were taken out in seven days. Leaving altogether out of view the question of storage at Port Arthur, the C. N. R. is within measurable distance of a blockade before the close of September.

From Deloraine came also the same cry. We are reliably informed that up to the evening of Sept. 18th, 87,000 bus. had been delivered at Deloraine and

48,000 shipped out. The railroad management says in reply to this Deloraine complaint, that on and before Sept. 10th there were from 10 to 20 box cars standing in the yard at Deloraine, which nobody cared to ask for. From the small station of Shanawan, only a short distance out of Winnipeg, comes to-day a rather bitter complaint by a well-known farmer of want of cars and wheat piled in the fields.

Some people who ought to know better point to the rapidly increasing amount of elevator accommodation. This is mere poppycock. The men who build these elevators never for one moment meant them to be used as an offset to the inefficiency of our transport service. An elevator is in a bad way when it comes down to storing wheat. Its main object is to enable its owners, and others who make use of its services, to turn over as fast as possible every bushel that goes into it. The owner of a 30,000 bushel elevator aims at turning over 100,000 bushels of grain for himself if a buyer, or for his customers if not, before Christmas, and the nearer empty that elevator is before navigation closes, the happier is its owner. He can then buy from outlying growers who could not get their stuff to market in time to get fall prices. Whether that wheat is stored by its producer or by the elevator man it is worth 4c. or 6c. less than if he had got it out in the lake shipping season. If the railroads for lack of moving power fail to carry out the grain they are thereby doing a serious injury to growers, dealers and the country.

It is exactly at this point that the pinch of the present situation comes in. If, as they say, the railroads are able to do far more than they have done up to date, there is but one satisfactory vindication of their claims. The old Scotch family of Shaw has for its motto, "Let Deeds Speak." Deeds, not words, is our motto. The elevator owners and grain dealers, the farmers and business men of the country, are, we think, justly apprehensive that the blockade of last year is all too likely to be repeated on as great, or even greater, a scale this fall. If it is to be averted the 80 or 90 car per day average of the three weeks just closed must be increased sixfold and kept up to that rate for the next two months. These railroads, their pretensions and performances, are now on trial almost for their very life, and the verdict is in their own hands. The country is in no mood to be fooled with and a few weeks more will decide just where we stand in relation to the railroads of Western Canada. A blockade means five or ten cents a bushel lost to the grower. Such a drain on our pockets is intolerable, and when it comes the call will be for reform or revolution.

GAME POACHING.

One of the worst tragedies in our rural history has just occurred at Brandon, in connection with a case of chicken shooting. An old man, irritated by repeated acts of trespass by city "sports," who had no more right to shoot the game on his land than they had to carry away the poultry from his barnyard, committed murder and suicide because a man, who disregarding his neighbor's rights for the gratification of his own sporting tastes, refuses to take warning from the rightful owner of the land and all the game that is on it. All the facts of this case will never be known, but we hope it will be a help to the proper understanding of the game laws of Manitoba and rouse every farmer in the country to the assertion of his rights in this particular. If anyone in search of sport can obtain proper permission, no more need be said. If, as we fear was too plainly the case at Brandon, a poacher disregards his neighbor's plainest rights for the sake of his own pleasure or profit, he cannot be too severely dealt with.

—A combine is reported of the manufacturers of steel rails in Britain, the object being to control prices.

THE FARMERS' COMBINE.

Time and again attempts have been made to unite farmers in some kind of an organization for mutual advantage and protection. First there was the Dominion Grange, which in some sections is still doing good work in uniting farmers for their mutual advantage in a business way. But the Grange never aspired to anything politically; this was left to a new organization, the Patrons of Industry. For a few years this organization flourished and waxed strong in politics. In a business way many storekeepers did a big trade for a time until a rival store, rendered desperate by loss of trade, as a last resort, undersold the "Patron" store, which sold all goods at 10 per cent. above cost. This move drew away the farmers and ruined their cause. It is this lack of cohesion that makes it difficult to hold any farmers' organization together, for they will sell their own organization for a few cents a pound on any article they buy.

A new organization has now been formed in Ontario by some of the leading spirits of the Patrons of Industry. It is to be non-political in character, but to bring pressure to bear to secure legislation favorable to farmers. This is an age of combines. The manufacturers of all lines of goods are combining to uphold prices, gigantic trusts are being formed which will control the commerce of nations and even the actions of our legislatures. It is high time farmers met combine with combine. If it is legitimate for manufacturers to combine it is equally so for farmers. In fact, if we mistake not, the manufacturers' combines will force the farmers to combine in self defence. The trouble has been, and will always be, to combine the farmers. As we said before, they are too ready to sell their combine to gain a paltry five cents. The farming community form the largest portion of our population, in fact, our political leaders say the farmers are "the backbone of the country," and so they are. If they were organized and would stand shoulder to shoulder legislation would be in their favor, combines could not exist, and railroads could not give discriminating rates nor charge excessive ones.

The trouble so far has been to get as leaders men possessed of the gift of leadership coupled with that rare wisdom which will cause them to leave alone those questions which split their ranks. Too many leaders have only their own private interests to serve and use their companions as stepping stones to advance their own glory. Given a wise leader with a committee of equally disinterested and capable men to back him, then a combine of farmers would give us the moral and political leverage that would enable us to overturn the combines that now look upon us as their natural prey.

Lieut. Peary has returned from his Arctic exploration trip.

—A meeting of the Ontario grain standard board has been called for Sept. 23rd for the purpose of fixing the grain standards east of Port Arthur.

—Heavy rains for three days in all parts of England, coming on top of a wet summer, have seriously damaged the grain. The land is a quagmire and thousands of farmers are facing ruin.

—David Hall, a well-known and respected pioneer of the Austin district, died on September 16th. He came here in 1882 and was one of the best known and most respected men in the district.

—Chas. Orchard, the founder of Cardston, and president of the Mormon Church in Canada, has resigned on account of old age. Herbert Zaman, a merchant of Cardston, has been appointed as his successor.

—Just how good men can hustle in Manitoba the following example will show. A reliable informant says that at Virden a farmer and his hired man put in last spring 375 acres of crop. That crop was all cut with one binder, and is already threshed. They had good horses and practically kept that binder going night and day.

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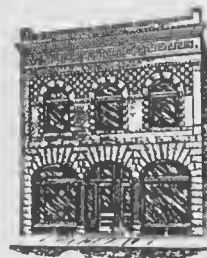
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When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

It has been decided to have Thanksgiving day on October 16th this year. The Farmer is pleased to see this change to an earlier date. All of the harvest work may not be quite finished by then, but that will not hinder public thanks being given. Last year the day set apart was the 28th of November.

We have always felt that the last half of November, which has been the usual time for the day, was too late for a holiday. Though nominally a day for giving thanks, yet it is looked upon as a holiday and an earlier date is more apt to ensure fine weather, better roads and more general satisfaction all round than the later one. We in the West have every reason to give thanks this year.

—Of 113 trials held last year in Canada 44 resulted in acquittal. Of these 42 were held in the Territories, with 24 acquittals. Manitoba had three cases and two acquittals, British Columbia three, with one acquittal.

—A new map of Canada has been issued by the Department of the Interior. Geographers have been at work upon this map for three years. It is in eight colors and will be the most complete map of Canada that has been issued.

—A company is being organized in New York State to manufacture whisky and wine into compressed tablets, so that a man may carry his treats along with him in his vest pocket. They expect to have the tablets on the market by Christmas.

—Sergeant Church, of the Northwest Mounted Police, who went out to South Africa as adjutant of the Second Canadian Mounted Rifles, has been promoted to a captaincy in the British army. Capt. Church contributed an article in our Christmas issue for 1901.

—An Illinois editor is printing a chapter of the Bible in his newspaper each week, being under the conviction that it will be news to the great majority of his readers, who he thinks would not otherwise see a copy of the holy script from one year's end to another.

—The mining industry in B.C. has been rather dull for some time; now, however, reports go to show that it is picking up and better times are looked for. This should also mean a greater demand for farm produce from the prairies to the east of the Rocky Mountains.

—Two parties of Boers will tour Canada. One from the prisoners at St. Helena will consist of Messrs. Jooste, Lane and Stewart. Those from Ceylon are Messrs. Maritz, Laas, Badenhorst and Schoemany. They visit Canada before winter, proceeding afterwards to New Zealand and Australia.

—The prompt action of Germany in sinking the Haytian revolutionary gunboat Crete-a-Pierrot, for searching and removing ammunition from a German steamship, is commended on all sides as a measure likely to have a salutary effect on South American revolutions, teaching them that they cannot molest the commerce of non-combatants with impunity.

—Great Britain is purchasing a million head of cattle in Argentina with which to restock the South African veldt. We wonder why a large number of these cattle are not bought in Canada. It seems a very funny thing that the Mother Country should pass Canada over so persistently when she has anything to purchase which we could supply.

—Forest fires have done serious damage in sections of both Oregon and Washington states. In Oregon there have been extensive fires on the Cascade and coast ranges of mountains destroying millions of feet of lumber. Immense bush fires have also done considerable damage around Victoria, B.C. It is estimated that fully 58 persons have lost their lives in these fires.

—Sir James Crichton Browne said at

the Sanitary Congress meeting at Manchester, England, that enteric fever had reduced the fighting force of the British army by from 70,000 to 80,000 men, and had it not been for this the war would have been over sooner and from \$300,000,000 to \$350,000,000 saved. A reform in the sanitary organization of the British army was very necessary, he thought.

—Prof. E. A. Wright's investigation of typhoid inoculation, covering five years in South Africa, India, Egypt and Great Britain, has resulted in the publication of voluminous statistics demonstrating both the preventative and curative results of inoculation, which has reduced the mortality fourfold. Prof. Wright believes better results will be attained in the near future owing to his experience in the dosage and standardization of vaccine.

—Professor Virchow, the noted German pathologist and anthropologist, died at Berlin at the ripe old age of 81. His researches and discoveries in the scientific world have made him famous, and it is said that no man has done more to advance modern medicine than this noted man, whose cause of death was a broken thigh which never healed owing to his advanced age. So long as his strength lasted he made daily observations of the conditions of the wound by means of Roentgen-ray photographs.

—According to E. F. Stephenson, inspector of the agencies of the Department of the Interior, there were 14,725 homestead entries made during the fiscal year closing June 30th, 1902. This is 6,558 above the entry of the previous year. Altogether there were 2,356,000 acres disposed of by homestead entry. Adding to this the amount of land disposed of by the land companies and of which he has made a careful estimate, the total transactions in land amount to very close to 7,000,000 acres for the year.

—An Italian has recently submitted himself to some interesting experiments in order to ascertain the amount of carbonic oxide in the air needed to destroy human life. On three successive occasions he was confined in a hermetically sealed iron chamber, the air of which was mixed first with 1-333rd of carbonic oxide, then with 1-285th, and lastly with 1-233rd. At the third experiment the courageous gentleman ceased to breathe and was found to be in a cataleptic state, from which he was only rescued by means of oxygen. The results of the trials are considered of high scientific importance.

—The death of John D. Rockefeller's grandson Jack, two years ago, has enabled two students, one at John Hopkins and the other at the University of Pennsylvania medical schools, to discover what is believed to be the organism or germ of a disease that carries off so many little ones each summer, and which is commonly called "summer complaint." When little Jack died, two years ago, Mr. Rockefeller is said to have offered a fund of \$200,000 to be devoted to research. The outcome of this offer is the reported discovery of the fatal germ. In forty-two cases the organism found is nearly identical.

—Professor P. G. Holden, from the University of Illinois, has been added to the staff of the Iowa Agricultural College as professor of agronomy, which in plain language means grass culture. We presume this will include corn and other cereal grains, and this appointment goes to show the thoroughly practical turn of the work undertaken by the best southern agricultural colleges. Iowa is at present attracting students from Canada as well as from the neighboring states.

—Two young men from London, Ont., got an unpleasant lesson the other day at Moose Jaw. They engaged with a local farmer as harvest hands. They worked one day and left, throwing two binders idle in the thick of harvest. A local justice fined them each \$10 and costs, or 30 days in jail.

—We believe that more attention should be given to fruit growing in this country, and are anxious to do every-

thing possible to promote intelligent effort along this line. But we must register our protest against the cheap talk on this matter with which some of our papers fill their columns. This country has had sufficient practical experience to prove that many of the sorts of fruit grown in the East are utterly worthless here, and to give us some idea as to

what may be successfully undertaken. It is not doing any good service, for instance, to advocate an attempt to raise Northern Spies and Russets, as we notice one local paper doing. What is of much greater value is to take the pains to find out what can and what cannot be done, and then proceed upon a proper basis.

Free Catalogue.

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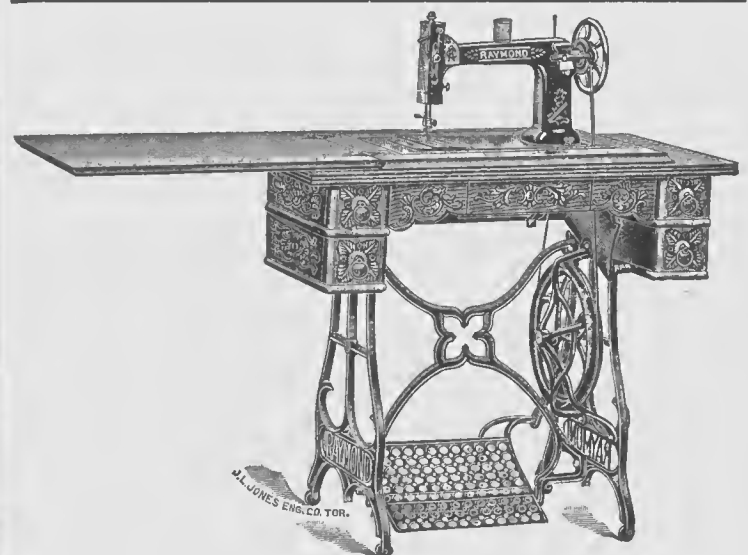
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In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources.

All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazettes will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all bands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray, compiled since Sept. 5th. issue:—

Impounded.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Pony mare, bay, black points, one hind foot white, has bell on; filly, one year, grey. D. Copeiland, 10, 17, 26w2.

Regina, Assa.—Mare, three or four years, black, spot on right side of neck, branded J on left shoulder; yearling colt, bay, white face, right front and left hind feet white; yearling colt, sorrel, white star on face; yearling colt, bay, right front foot white. W. H. McElreath, N.E. 36, 18, 19w2.

Lost.

Crescent Lake, Assa.—Some time in May, one three-year-old mare, light build, roan in color, with sorrel mane and tail, white on face and hind legs, no brands. Any information leading to recovery of mare will be suitably rewarded. Thos. W. Magrath, 6, 23, 4w2.

Didsbury, Alta.—One brown gelding, weight about 1,000 lbs., branded V inverted 7 on right shoulder. Glenn M. Warreu.

Iednesford, Assa.—Roan mare, aged 10, about 13 hands high, rope on neck, brand resembling running L on left hip. John Leip, 14, 16, 19w2.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—About May 1st, bay mare, about 16½ hands high and weighing 1,400 lbs., has small white star on forehead, shod all round, scar on right hind leg below hock. \$25 reward for any information leading to her recovery. D. McLean.

Whitewood, Assa.—Four geldings and two mares, young, branded AC monogram on right thigh. A. Cowan, 15, 14, 3w2.

Estray.

Abernethy, Assa.—On the 7th September, one chestnut gelding, white face, left hind foot white, about four years old, indistinct brand on left side. R. D. Moonie, 27, 20, 11.

Beaumont, Alta.—Mare, about four or five years, brown, white spot on forehead, no brand. C. J. Dubard, 19, 50, 23w4.

Beaver Lake, Alta.—Since spring, gelding, sorrel, one hind foot white, small star on face, one ear turned down at point, weight about 1,000 lbs., branded combination YL on hip; pony, filly, about three years, roan, three white feet, rope around neck, very gentle and small. Frank G. Walker, N.E. 10, 51, 17w4.

Calgary, Alta.—Five head of unshorn white sheep, black faces. Jos. H. Lewis, Nose Creek.

Churchbridge, Assa.—Since some time in July, heifer, two years, roan, all roped horns, no brand. James Nixon, 10, 21, 1w2.

Dennington, Assa.—Stallion pony, four or five years, sorrel, star on forehead, white nose, one hind foot white, bob tail, has been handled, has on web halter. J. S. Roberts, 14, 7, 2w2.

Didsbury, Alta.—Mare, bay, three white feet and white face, branded bar on right shoulder; gelding, two years, buckskin, three white feet, white face, branded bar on right shoulder; gelding, two years, bay, white face, branded bar on right shoulder; mare, light grey, with foal, branded bar on right shoulder; mare, dark grey, branded bar on right shoulder; gelding, two years, bay, two white feet, white face, branded bar on right shoulder; gelding, two years, pinto, branded bar on right shoulder; mare, two years, bay, branded bar on right shoulder; mare, two years, mouse colored, three white feet, white face, branded bar on right shoulder; mare, yearling, grey, three white feet, white star, branded bar on right shoulder; mare, yearling, brown, branded bar on right shoulder; gelding, two years, white, branded bar on right shoulder; mare, black, branded bar on right shoulder; gelding, two years, brown, branded bar on right shoulder; mare, one year, brown, branded bar on right shoulder. J. R. Good.

Drinkwater, Assa.—Cow, four years, black and white roan, branded lazy 5 on right hip. A. McNab.

Esterhazy, Assa.—Heifer calf, about six months, red and white. John Petrucek.

Grassy Lake, Alta.—Horse, 13 years, brown,

weight about 1,150 lbs., branded combination JF on left shoulder and thigh. John J. Furman.

Lamerton, Alta.—Cayuse mare, aged, black, crop ears; cayuse gelding, two years, black; gelding, aged, sorrel, weight about 1,000 lbs., branded 4 over circle on right shoulder; cayuse mare, three years, brown, branded WC on left thigh; cayuse filly, sorrel, bald face; pony gelding, bay, branded 66 with circle around top of last character. Frank J. Taylor, Buffalo Lake.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Since about middle of May, yearling Clyde colt, gelding, bay, big white stripe on face, hind feet white, Roman nose. John M. Brubaker.

Moose Jaw, Assa.—Gelding, bay, branded inverted T on right shoulder; gelding, brown, branded inverted T over circle, 5 on right shoulder; gelding, roan, branded JC on left shoulder and brand resembling wine glass on left thigh. A. K. Grayson, 60 miles southwest of Moose Jay.

Poplar Grove, Assa.—Yearling heifer, mulley, red, no brand. James May, 34, 13, 2w2.

Rossetti, Alta.—Mare, sorrel, spot on face and uose. Arthur Roebuck, 4, 11, 32w2.

Saltcoats, Assa.—Yearling heifer, red and white, no brand. John Jowsey, S.E. 12, 25, 2w2.

South Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Since last week in July, horse, brown, mane clipped, shod on fore feet, branded T on off shoulder and brand resembling chair on near hip. Thos. Rowell, 24, 18, 15w2.

South Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Canadian mare, aged, grey, blind in right eye. Stewart Mitchell, 2, 18, 14w2.

Strathcarrol, Assa.—Mare, bay, star and stripe down face, right hind fetlock white, weight about 1,000 lbs., branded H with half diamond over. Wm. McNaughton, 16, 20, 14w2.

Tetlock, Assa.—On August 5, 1902, stallion, two years, sorrel, white star on forehead, white stripe on nose, no brand. John Tetlock.

Whitford, Alta.—Yearling heifer, branded 8 on left shoulder, X on left thigh, and F on left ribs. Andrew Spence, 1, 55, 14w4.

Wood Mountain, via Moose Jaw, Assa.—Since June 14th, mare, aged, sorrel, branded running open AM on right hip and indistinct brand like horse shoe and 8 combined on left shoulder. Samuel Briggs.

LOST—One pony mare, color, greyish white, about eight years old, branded T on left thigh, with two short bars across the down stroke, one at centre and one at bottom. Lost since the forepart of June, 1902. Suitable reward for recovery. C. Henderson, 28, 13, 2E., Stonewall, Man. tf

ESTRAY—Mare, indistinct brand on left hip, white star on forehead, white right hind foot. Samuel Doherty, Box 100, Rapid City, Man. 17-18

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TRADE MARK

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

White Darnel.

A sample of grass from Addingham, Man., was sent to Dr. Fletcher, Ottawa, for identification. He says:—"The grass found among wheat at Addingham, is a specimen of White Darnel, an awnless variety of Darnel (*Lolium temulentum*). In England, darnel occurs as a weed among wheat, and is common, but rather local. Some people consider it to be a degenerated wheat. Darnel is especially remarkable in that, in the whole numerous family of grasses, which comprises all cereals, it is the only deleterious species. The grain contains a narcotic principle (*lolium*) soluble in ether, which causes eruptions, trembling and confusion of sight in man and in flesh-eating animals, and very strongly in rabbits, but it does not affect swine, cattle or ducks."

Hereford Breeders' Association.

P. O. Lacombe, Alta.: "Is there a Hereford breeders' association in Canada? If so, to whom shall I apply for membership?"
Answer.—Yes. Write Henry Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.

Buy old Rubbers, etc.

Wm. Mullius, Ponoka, Alta.: "I would like to know where there is a firm that buys old rubbers, brass and copper."
Answer.—Try Shragg & Co., Winnipeg.

Preparing for a Blockade.

The Territorial Grain Growers' Association has issued the following circular:—

Fellow Farmers—In view of the probability of another grain blockade this season, similar to that of last, the executive of the T. G. G. A. deem it advisable to take immediate steps to meet the emergency in the most effective manner possible.

All sub. associations are requested to meet as early as possible, thoroughly discuss the matter referred to above, and forward to the undersigned secretary of the central association any suggestions they may feel disposed to make, together with their opinion of the advisability of the central association taking the following steps:

1. Appointing a capable farmer to reside at Winnipeg during the rush of shipping grain, whose sole duty will be to look after the interests of grain growers regarding the distribution of cars, the fair interpretation and enforcement of the Grain Act, and many other questions that only a man resident in Winnipeg could attend to.
2. Asking the Dominion Government, with the view of preventing as far as possible an

annual crisis and tie-up in the marketing and transportation of our grain, to build a sufficient number of terminal and interior government elevators to meet the rapidly growing requirements of this West.

To carry out the first step would require more funds than the association has at its disposal. Now, will your sub. association, in the event of such an appointment being made, be willing to hear its share of the expense, which would amount to one dollar per member? Every dollar will be judiciously expended in the interests of grain growers, and we believe will pay a hundred-fold.

Under present congested conditions, farmers are rapidly becoming more familiar with the great advantages of track selling, but inexperience and lack of opportunity in shipping out wheat induce many to continue street selling at prices quite frequently shamefully below its real value. In order to overcome this difficulty we would recommend each sub. association to appoint some reliable resident party at each individual shipping point to do the clerical work in connection with wheat shipment for those who have had no previous experience in the matter. In making this suggestion it is not anticipated that any such party performing such clerical work would assume any responsibility whatever, but merely perform the office work for the convenience of the shipper.

Permit us further to call your attention to this fact that the Grain Act as amended requires applications for loading platforms to be in before the 15th day of October.

JOHN MILLAR,
Secretary-Treasurer, Indian Head, Assa.

Blue Berries.

Miss A. Whitman, Souris, wants to try blueberries or huckleberries and low hush cranberries, and will be glad to hear from anyone who can supply them.

About Stockers.

H. J. C. Graves, Lethbridge, Alta.: "I noticed in the market report in some paper, I think it was yours, that there was a heavy demand for stockers in British Columbia. If it was yours, or if you know such to be the case, would you kindly advise me in what part of British Columbia?"

Answer.—G. H. Hadwen, secretary of the Dairy and Live Stock Association, is now in Ontario selecting stocker cattle for B. C. His post office is Duucans, B. C. This is on Vancouver Island, but it is likely he is purchasing for all points.

Bluestone.

Wm. Nohle, Oxhow, Assa.: "There has been some dissatisfaction regarding the quality of the bluestone supplied for the last two years. Can bluestones be adulterated? What substitute could have been put on the market resembling bluestone?"

Answer.—I. Ten years ago when copper was very dear, an article called "agricultural bluestone" was freely sold. The genuine bluestone is sulphate of copper, the fictitious article was mainly sulphate of iron. Since then the worthlessness of this last preparation has become generally known. The Nor'-West Farmer did its full share in exposing it and encouraging the sale of the genuine article. Sulphate of copper for

scientific purposes is a rather expensive article, and not at all necessary for use on smutty wheat. Since copper got lower in price, bluestone, quite good enough for use in smut prevention, has always been on sale by all respectable dealers.

2. You may have come across an article mixed with sulphate of iron, but perhaps this failure, if any, was due to the unskillful use. Talk to your merchant and see what he has to say about the matter. The genuine article is now so cheap that it is not worth while for any dealer to take up with frauds.

A Big Well Augur.

Subscriber, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.: "Can you tell me if there are any agents in this N. W. T. or Manitoba, for well augurs from two to three feet in size?"

Answer.—Write the American Well Works, Aurora, Ill. Look up their "ad" on page 763 of last issue. When writing mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Mixing Canadian Wheat in Transit.

Peter Dayman, Kenil, Assa., sends us the following letter: "You will doubtless remember the interview in your office that took place between Mr. Motherwell and yourself sometime early in August. The matter of grain mixing at American ports was spoken of, and I stated that our wheat lost its identity after crossing into American territory, and that mixing was done there. In reply to this you stated that there could be no mixing done according to this regulations in the British market; that our wheat was delivered there in its purity. Although your statement was most emphatic, I did not accept it as right. I am sending you a clipping from the Winnipeg daily Free Press, of August the 30th, and would ask you to publish the item in your next issue with an editorial on the matter. I trust I am not asking too much."

This clipping from this paper referred to, is as follows:

"Berlin, August 30.—The decision of the customs authorities as announced by the Beersenhalle, of Hamburg, yesterday, to require certificates of origin in the case of American grain is directed against Canadian wheat, on which Germany wishes to collect a retaliatory duty of fifteen per cent. because of Canada's preferential treatment of British goods. Unless a certificate of origin is insisted upon the customs official would be unable to discriminate against Canadian wheat. The decision, it is expected, will prevent American warehousemen from mixing American with Canadian wheat destined for export and grading northern spring wheat, against which practice the German consul general in New York has already protested."

Mr. Dayman is not asking too much. We are always pleased to have light on such an important, practical subject as this sale and transportation of wheat. The question he professes to deal with cannot be too thoroughly threshed out, and we are glad of this fresh opportunity to explain the ground we have taken. If Mr. Dayman, and those who think with him, can furnish us authentic information in support of their views we shall gladly furnish all reasonable space for that purpose. We want Mr. Dayman to stay with this case and help us to put it fully and fairly before our readers. Let us try to see just what this bit of Free Press news really means. We think

its meaning is very simple. Canada has put a preferential duty on goods of British manufacture, but charges Germany at the old and higher rates of import duty. Germany resents this treatment and wants to hit back. She buys considerable quantities of wheat at New York, usually on the basis of what in the trade is called "contract" grade, which means 1 northern. She further discovers that brokers at New York have been filling German orders with wheat, which, irrespective of its origin, they find they can make most money out of. There is no question about the quality of this wheat delivered in fulfillment of these contracts—no insinuation of fraud or adulteration. It is purely a question of public policy, that and nothing more. To try and hurt Canada all she can, Germany will not allow her subjects to buy Canadian wheat that has not paid a differential duty of 15 per cent.

We shall be grateful to anyone who can explain to us how mixing of good Canadian wheat with American for the German market has anything to do with or in any way goes to prove that the same wheat, if going to England, is in some way, not known to the complainant, adulterated on its way through New York.

We say with confidence that wheat passing through American territory from Canada in transit to foreign ports does not lose its identity. It crosses the line in bond, is there locked after by an American customs officer, and stored in a bonded warehouse from which it cannot be moved unless it pays the duty charged by America on Canadian wheat, or is loaded out for shipment to some foreign port. The proof to the contrary lies with Mr. Dayman. Let him bring it along. What support Mr. Dayman's contention can derive from that clipping in the Free Press we utterly fail to see, but are still willing to be enlightened. It must also be clearly understood that this business of selling wheat under Winnipeg inspection to and through British brokers has been going on now for two years, and we have yet to hear of a single case in which the British buyer, under Manitoba certificates, has called for a survey of his cargo because he found it inferior to the grade he bought on. Has Mr. Dayman yet found out that Manitoba wheat is regularly "listed," and at higher prices than American of the same grade, on the Liverpool and London grain exchanges. When did he last see an English grain trade paper?

We have been long enough in business to see reason for carefully sifting the evidence presented to us in reference to disputed questions, and we think we can see very distinctly the radical weakness in Mr. Dayman's position. He, and those who think with him, always keep on talking as if the men who buy our wheat in Britain are mere novices, whose principal guarantee for the cargo they buy, is the paper certificate that goes along with it. The real truth is that they are men of great shrewdness, familiar by daily contact with this milling value of every grade of wheat grown all over the world. When such men find that they are being offered grain that does not closely conform to the grade it is bought on, they may be safely left to look after their own interests.

Fretwork Tools.

W. J. S., Ralphton, Man.: "Could you inform me of the address of any firm dealing in tools, wood and designs, etc., for fretwork?"

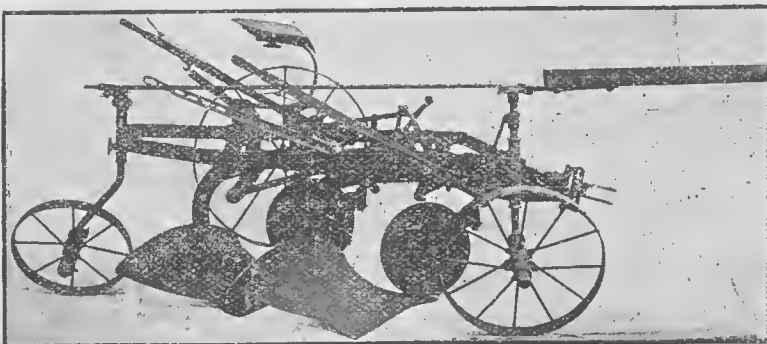
Answer.—Address the J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Winnipeg, Man.

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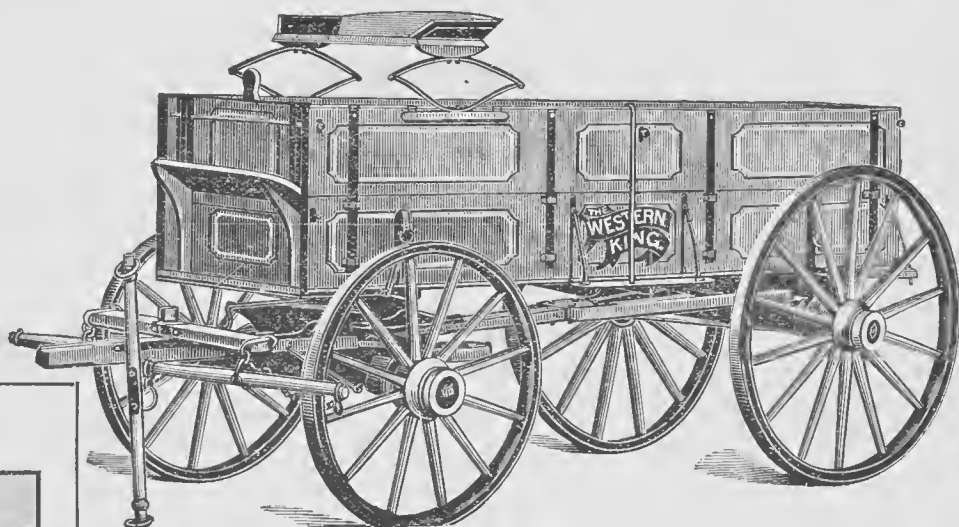
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Sand Cherries.

Professor Hansen desires us to thank those of our readers who have sent him samples of this sand cherries grown in their neighborhood. He says:—"The sand cherry is one of the main parts of our plant breeding experiments. I started with the native sand cherry of the Northern edge of Nebraska and South Dakota and have over fifteen thousand on plants now. The first generation are nearly all grubbed up; those of the second and third generation are coming on. The second generation plants bore last year, about five hundred of them, and this year a number of thousands bore. Many of them yielded fruit fully three fourths of an inch in diameter although only the third year from seed. The quality is good enough to make it acceptable for table use—they make excellent sauce. I am budding some seventy-five varieties now but only two or three will be sent out this fall for the first time to experimenters and propagators. My desire is to secure the native sand cherry from as many different sources of the Northwest as possible, especially the drier regions of the far north."

Sand cherries from all the way between New Brunswick and Virginia to Kansas have been tried, but it is evident that for South Dakota the western specimens are likely to prove much more valuable than any from the East.

Grain Sacks.

Subscriber, Fishburn, Alta.: "Can you give me the names of some firms that make and sell hemp sacks for grain, 2½ or 3½ bushel sacks?"

Answer.—It is very unlikely that any such firm will correspond with you unless through their local agents. We would refer you to E. Nicholson, Merrick, Anderson & Co., W. G. McMahon and A. Macdonald Co., all of Winnipeg.

Free Passage to England.

Subscriber, Boisvein, Man.: "I want to go home to England this fall, could you tell me if I could get a job in a cattle boat or any boat, as I would like to get a free passage if it is possible."

Answer.—Write to Gordon, Ironsides & Fares, Winnipeg, Mullins & Wilson, Winnipeg, and Robert Bickerdike, Montreal, Que.

Silver Berry.

M. A. Fairbairn, Whitford, Alta.: "Will you please tell me through The Nor-West Farmer what the enclosed plant is and if the berry is poisonous or not, and oblige the reader?"

Answer by N. E. Hansen, South Dakota Experimental Station, Brookings, S. D.—The sample enclosed is the silver berry (*elaagnus argentea*). It is native from Canada, south to Minnesota, Dakota and Utah. It is a handsome shrub with large leaves, silvery on both sides, small, yellow, fragrant blossoms and silvery berries. The bush sprouts from the roots. This species is native in the Black Hills along the Upper Missouri in South Dakota. The plant is closely related to the Russian wild olive (*elaagnus angustifolia*), the berries of which are greedily eaten by birds. The flesh is sweet, but too dry to be palatable. In Turkestan the writer found varieties with the fruit over an inch in diameter, and used for food by the natives. I think the fruit can be safely eaten, but would be too dry to be palatable. As an ornamental plant it is certainly worthy of cultivation, although the sprouting habit is against it."

Storing Carrots.

Subscriber, Austin, Man.: "Can you tell me when to null carrots and how to store for winter feed? The quantity I wish to store is off three quarters of an acre."

Answer.—Carrots will stand a quite heavy frost, but they should be nulled before they are apt to get frozen. Look up the account of the way C. J. Barager, of Elm Creek, stored turnips, as given in our July 5th issue on page 553. Carrots can be stored the same way, but be sure to leave a few air holes in the top to let out any heat. The openings can be filled with straw.

Ingrowing Nails.

H. A. Husband, M.D., Wawanesa, Man.: "Under the above heading in your last issue, I notice that a writer gives directions for the cure of the above distressing complaint. The trouble is a self-inflicted one, and need never occur when the true pathology of the disease is recognized. It is not that the nail grows into the flesh, but the flesh is pressed onto the sharp cut edge of the nail, causing a tender sore. This is due to the stupid practice of cutting out a triangular piece along the side of the nail. Cut the nail straight across as you would do your thumb nail and you will have no in-growing nail so-called. If anyone—a sufferer of the vicious practice above mentioned—will just put some cotton wool between the toes to relieve pressure, and begin to cut the nail as above stated, he will have no in-growing toe nails."

Rancher and Pedigreed Breeding.

Newhills writes us as follows: "The controversy between yourself and the advocates of good grade sires, has afforded me more pleasure than it could have given to any other reader of your paper. In effect it has been a comment by unskilled critics on the work of unskilled breeders. So long as these critics slash the failures of unskilled

ed breeders, most of us can agree with them. But they always end by pointing this wrong moral.

"To my mind the real trouble begins with the aspirants to pure stock breeding, who buy a few pedigreed beasts, and in course of time want to sell the products of their half skilled work as good pedigree cattle. There is a general tendency among these purebred scrub breeders, as I may take the liberty to call them, to list their pedigreed stock rusts all they can, or what is equally as bad, coop them up in close, ill-ventilated stables, and put them on cheap feed. Every close observer in this new West must be more or less familiar with the product of these men whose "prentice hands" turn out the "pedigreed scrub" in perfection.

"But that is no reason why any agricultural society should offer prizes for high grade sires of any variety of animals. The prices that properly bred and reared pedigree stock will bring in the open market, is the most readily available standard by which the skill of their breeders can be judged. But all of us can recall cases when too enthusiastic breeders have taken into a district sires of preeminent excellence, and offered their services to their neighbors on terms far below their true value, and a horse like Robin Adair had to be taken East again because nobody was there who understood his real value. Men like our friend Rancher always know where to find a good grade at a low figure whose services might be worth quite as much as those for a horse worth ten times his value. Of course they all profess faith in a really good pedigreed sire, but they are like the Manchester man who voted for the ship canal there, and was asked to put a little money into the scheme, "nay, nay," said he "they gets me goat, but they doesn't touch me brass." This thrifty turn of mind, is, after all, one of the main reasons why your critics make such vigorous onslaughts on the "pedigreed scrub." It is always possible, in a country like Russell or out in Alberta, to get a good looking grade to suit, if a pedigreed sire that costs \$2,500 is to be charged for at his full value.

"Rancher has a good deal to say about early Aberdeenshire breeding. It is more

constitution into his Shorthorns by introducing a good looking "humilis" with or without red hair or horns. Constitution and its natural co-efficient, sound digestion, were the one thing lacking in those too finely bred English Shorthorns, and it is a thousand pities that Rancher and Mr. Fisher were not on hand to suggest how easily it could be provided by introducing a choice specimen of this native breed to make good the defect.

"I notice that on a very easily settled matter of fact Rancher and yourself are at direct variance. He says that all but one of the Winnipeg and Brandon prize-winners from Russell county were the get of "mongrel sires." You assert quite the contrary. It would be a kind thing to all of us who are interested in this question, if Rancher will take the trouble to procure from Messrs. Wilson & Cartwright a certificate that the facts are as he puts them.

"Perhaps Rancher is not aware that along with the registered Shorthorns placed on the Blunsard farm in 1883, there was also a lot of high grade Shorthorn females, whose offspring from the registered bulls of that farm was used in preference as sires, and doing so, with very great advantage to the local stock. Westbourne district was another where the high grade quality of the stock was conspicuous, and as I think, for exactly the same reason. The pedigreed bull, and his unpaid service, changed the quality of the stock of the whole district. But it remained for a "langhehit" Scot, like Rancher, to discover in such facts an argument against pedigree breeding, and in support of the grade sire.

"One real service to breeding it is within the power of Rancher to accomplish. From the bantam cock style in which he slashes at yourself and your writers, I presume he must be a person of some importance in the county of Russell. If he cuts as large a figure among his neighbors as he does in his own eyes, he should be able to get put into the prize list a class where grade colts and cattle by pedigree and non-pedigreed sires can be pitted against each other, and the results made known to the world. If the society won't spend \$20 on such an issue, perhaps Rancher may do



HARNESS SHOP OF A. E. WIMPERIS, 492 MAIN STREET, WINNIPEG.

than fifty years since I set eyes on the Buckle o'Cabrich, but his curious logic, fortified as it is by quotations from his scrapbook of information, vividly recalls to my mind the sarcastic criticisms made by their neighbor farmers on the dreams of such men as Cruickshank and McCombie, both of whom were my near neighbors. These criticisms were all the more enjoyable to themselves because they had really no idea of what was in the mind of Anthony Cruickshank when he took up the breeding of Shorthorns. Till he took up the business, the only people who cared to meddle with Shorthorn breeding were English noblemen and land owners, with here and there a well-to-do English farmer. Robertson, of Lady Kirk, Douglas, of Athelstaneford and Barclay, of Ury, were the only Scotchmen I can recall who ventured their money on such a fancy enterprise. The small farmers of Aberdeenshire usually bred, in the very styles now championed by Rancher, a few "Buchan humilis" that at four years old made fine beef for the London market, and were carried there by steamboats before northern railroads had any existence. Cruickshank got the idea that he could produce from properly bred Shorthorns as good a beast for the London market at two or three years old as his neighbor could turn out at three or four, using the same kind of feed and even less of it.

"The material out of which Anthony Cruickshank was compelled to work towards his ideal was not easily handled. Most of the English Shorthorns had been spoiled by pampering and inbreeding, and bulls of robust constitution and sound digestive powers were hard to get. Even before his full success was assured, others among those shrewd Aberdonian farmers saw something in it, but as was the case with the elder Marr referred to by Rancher, often made a mess of it by buying stock spoiled by feeding on cake and candy. But though I have perhaps known as much about Aberdeenshire stock breeding, and as long as my friend Rancher can have done, I never did hear of anybody there who tried to put

it himself out of the pils of profit he has made by using cheap service from good grades, in preference to the service of pedigreed scrubs. I am not altogether a sportsman, but still I rather like to see a man willing to back his judgment with good money."



Specially adapted for children, on account of its absolute purity.

Baby's Own Soap

is used by young and old alike and commands an immense sale.

Don't trifle with imitations.

ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., MFRS.
MONTREAL. 5-2

Four Lovely Diamond Rings

Mounted in our own factory, with Diamonds personally selected in Amsterdam, twenty-five dollars, fifty dollars, seventy-five dollars, one hundred dollars. Every one of these Diamonds are of such quality that the most critical cannot find fault. Send for catalogue.

AMBROSE KENT & SONS

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS.
156 YONGE ST.
FACTORY 587 RICHMOND ST. WEST.
TORONTO.

FARM HANDS

Mr. R. Adamson, of the Department of Immigration, will leave for the old country about the 27th of September for the purpose of bringing out a number of farm hands who will enter for a year's engagement with farmers in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. The wages will be \$200, with board and lodging, to thoroughly experienced men, and the following standard has been adopted for such men, viz.:—They must be between 20 and 30 years of age, of good physique, in good health, accustomed to working horses and general farm work, and with some knowledge of the care of stock; and they are required to send to Mr. Adamson a certificate to that effect from the farmer by whom they have been recently employed, and also as to their character and habits. Applications for men, accompanied by \$5 on account of passages money, which will be deducted from first three months' wages, may be mailed to the undersigned. The men will arrive in Manitoba about 22nd December.

That the men whom Mr. Adamson brought out on previous occasions are proving satisfactory to their employers is shown by the fact that there is already a large number of applicants at this office for men to arrive in December.

J. OBED SMITH,
Commissioner of Immigration,
Winnipeg.

Mention The Nor-West Farmer.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.

ALLAN LINE—From Montreal.	
Tunisian	Sept. 27
BEAVER LINE—From Montreal.	
Lake Megantic	Sept. 25
DOMINION LINE—From Portland.	
Colonial	Oct. 11
DOMINION LINE—From Boston.	
Cambroman	Sept. 27
Vancouver	Oct. 18
CUNARD LINE—From Boston.	
Sylvan	Sept. 23
Saxonia	Sept. 30
CUNARD LINE—From New York.	
Lucania	Sept. 27
WHITE STAR LINE—From New York.	
Oceanic	Sept. 24
AMERICAN LINE—From New York.	
St. Paul	Sept. 24
Kensington	Sept. 30
RED STAR LINE—From New York.	
Zeeland	Sept. 27
ALLAN-STATE LINE—From New York.	
Laurentian	Sept. 24
Mongolian	Oct. 1
ANCHOR LINE—From New York.	
Ancholia	Sept. 27

RATES.—Cabin, \$50, \$55, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Second Cabin, \$35, \$37.50, \$40 and upwards. Steerage, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26. Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland, and at specially low rates to all parts of the European continent. Prepaid passage arranged from all points. Apply to the nearest steamship or railway ticket agent, or W. F. F. Cummings, General Agent, Winnipeg, Man.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor-West Farmer.



Deering Division Works in Canada.

On this page is cut representing the new factory which is being built by the Deering Division of the International Harvester Company at Hamilton, Ont. The Ontario city is to be congratulated upon receiving this addition to its factories, and the Harvester Co. will not suffer, as the location and shipping facilities make it a desirable location. We understand that this gives simply an idea of "the lay" of the buildings. This plan is as first contemplated in regard to size, but, since active building steps have been taken, there has been an increase made in the dimensions, the original being on too small a scale for so large an enterprise. Two big additional buildings have been decided on. The malleable foundry, 700 feet in length, and a forge building 550 feet long, and several other buildings will be larger than at first decided upon. This will make it from the start one of the largest manufacturing plants in Canada. About 2,000 people will find employment, and a full line of implements will be manufactured to supply

S. A. Ramsay is building a large implement warehouse at Calgary.

A large number of fires in threshing outfits have already occurred this season.

The Waterous Engine Works Co. will soon be occupying their fine new offices on Higgins Ave.

The McCormick machines have received medals at Warwick, England, and at Boden, Sweden.

A pressed brick and tile factory has been established at La Riviere, Man., with a capacity of over 20,000 daily.

The Hoover Mfg. Co., of Winnipeg, is making application to increase its capital stock to \$30,000. It is now \$10,000.

The excavation for the new office and showrooms of the McLaughlin Carriage Co has been made and now the stonework is underway.

The capital stock of Deere & Co., of Moline, Ill., has been increased from \$1,500,000 to \$6,000,000, and it was all subscribed by the present owners.

The new firm of Stewart & Metcalfe are to be found in their new office on Nena St., near the corner of Logan, and are now better able to take care of business entrusted to them. They expect to have the new workhouse all in shape for their stock in a short time.

Thousands drink Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea every day. Ask any of them what they think of it.

The trade advertisements of the D. M. Osborne Co. and the Acme Harvester Co., each have "slaps" at the recently formed combination of five great harvesting companies, but the International Harvester Co. has not as yet retaliated.

The Thresherman announces that Frank K. Bull, president of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., is off on an extended tour of the western states and that he intends returning by way of Vancouver. The paper further says "It has been intimated that Mr. Bull will locate a Canadian factory of the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company during his sojourn."

An addition is being made to the premises of the McClary Mfg. Co. at Vancouver, and two storeys added to the present buildings. They are also forced to increase their capacity at St. John, N. B.

The Nor'-West Farmer regrets to learn that, while on a visit to the east, J. J. H. McLean, piano and organ dealer, of Winnipeg, took ill. A physician was called and the trouble announced to be appendicitis. An operation was performed, but other complications set in, and at latest writing we learn he continues in a critical condition.

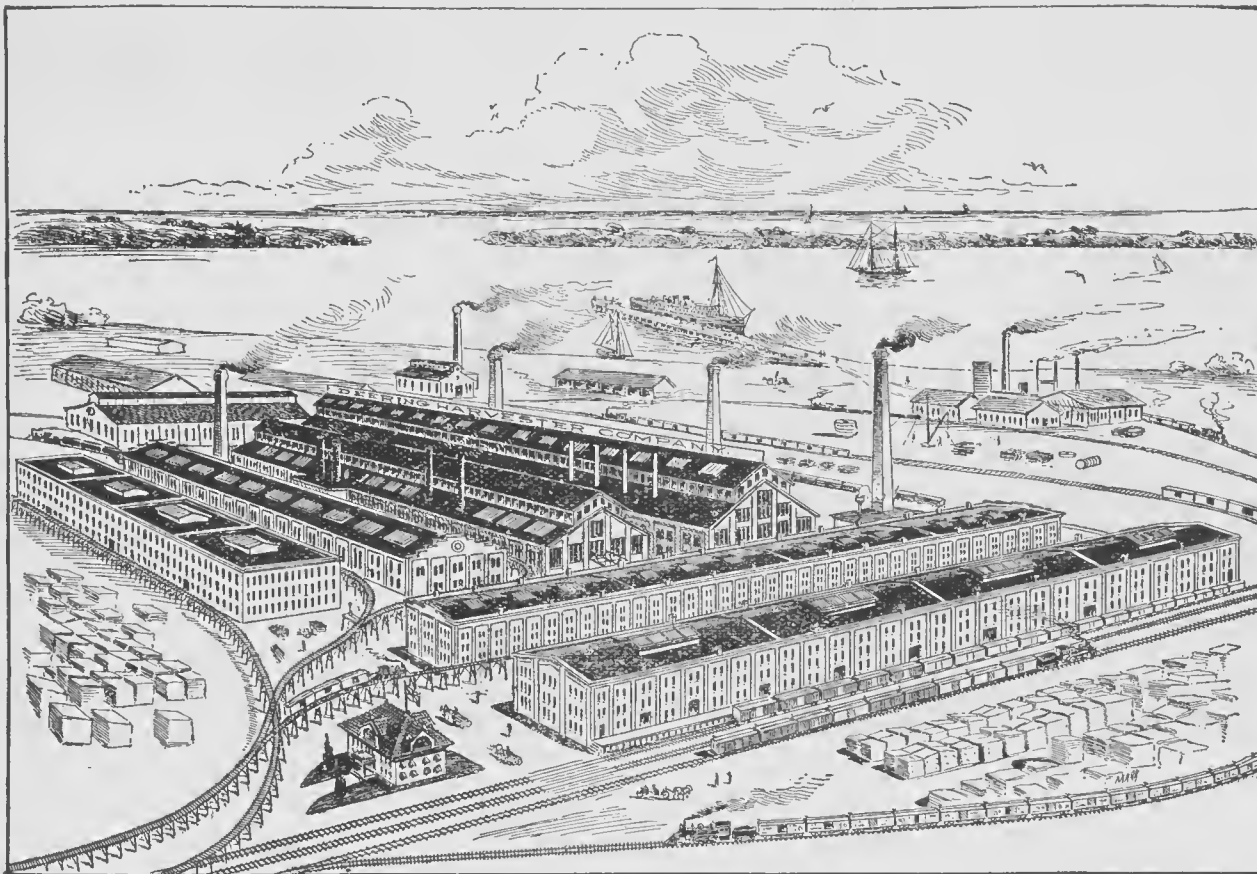
The Minneapolis committee on general arrangements extend to the implement and vehicle manufacturers, a cordial invitation to attend the annual convention of the National Association of Agricultural Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers, to be held at Minneapolis, October 15th, 16th and 17th. Through the Canadian Implement Trade, the secretary says: "We want to see closer relations between the manufacturers of the two countries, and believe there is no better way of fostering friendly feelings than by personal intercourse."

It is always pleasing to note friendly relations between business rivals. The latest coming under the notice of The Nor'-West Farmer is that between the McLaughlin and Tridhope Carriage Co's. As our readers are aware, they are great rivals for trade in the carriage line, but recently it was shown that there was the best of good fellowship between them. The McLaughlin Company had their 1902 excursion to Orillia, and upon arriving there were taken in hand by the president of the local concern and entertained in a nice manner. This is as it should be.

F. Whitcomb, superintendent of shops for the Frost & Wood Co., of Smith's Falls, has been visiting in the West for a couple of weeks. The Nor'-West Farmer had a few minutes chat with him at the headquarters in Winnipeg, and found him delighted with what he had both seen and heard of our land. This was his first visit to the West, and the wheat fields were an "eye-opener" to him. He expressed himself to the effect that "Westerners must dream of wheat." Mr. Whitcomb goes home convinced that we are really the great grain growing portion of Canada.

On and after Nov. 1st the premises now occupied by the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., on the corner of Princess and James St., Winnipeg, will be vacated by that company, and the stock they have on hand will be taken in charge by the American-Abell Co., who will from that date look after the interests of the Minneapolis concern. The premises vacated by them will be occupied by the Northwest Thresher Co., of Stillwater, Minn., who announce that they intend to push business in this country more actively next year than they have in the past. Thos. Rooney, who has been general agent for the Minneapolis Company, will act in the same capacity for the Northwest people, and in a few weeks will be making himself felt along this line, should present understandings be carried out. The first first work undertaken will be the appointment of a staff of local agents all over the West.

W. J. Miller, plow expert for the Verity Plow Co., has recently returned from his annual trip to the factory in the East and is very much elated over the improvements being made. So great has been the increase in the demand for the Verity plows that the capacity of the foundry building has been doubled, an addition 87 x 160 being added, while a new machine shop, 80 x 86, three stories high, has been erected to keep pace with the ever-increasing business. Both buildings are fitted up with the latest tools and the equipment is complete in every respect. It includes an ice making tempering plant for tempering the mould-boards and shares for the plows used in the Northwest. This is the only machine of the kind in the British Empire and one of the very few in the world. The plant is really a 60-ton ice machine, but instead of making ice it is used to keep the tempering bath cool. By this process the bath can be kept at a lower temperature than by any other means, and it is thus possible to get mouldboards and shares much harder as well as more evenly tempered without liability to breakage than by any other process hitherto known. The inventor of this process, Mr. Miller says, has taught the plow makers more about tempering in three years than they learned themselves in the last 50. Our next issue will contain an illustration of the plant as installed at the Verity Plow Works at Brantford, Ont.



CANADIAN PLANT OF THE DEERING DIVISION, INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER CO., HAMILTON, ONT.

the trade through Deering agents. The company's superintendent of building department, their inspector of buildings and the chief of the electrical department, have recently been on the ground going into details thoroughly. Building operations are going forward as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that before many months the machinery will be installed.

The sale of Deering goods during the past few years has shown a wonderful increase, and the building of this factory surely indicates the increasing demand for this popular line of goods. Agents of the company have been able in the past to furnish a complete line of machinery for the farmers, though perhaps not as quickly as they would like. If there has been any tardiness in this respect in the past, it looks as though it was to be overcome, and that Canadians would soon be able to secure this popular line of goods more readily, as the large factory will give the company much greater manufacturing capacity.

In regard to the buildings at Winnipeg, operations for this season have ceased. The old buildings have been removed from the property which the company recently purchased on Market street east, and all put in readiness for active work next year.

The Deering Ideal line of harvesting machines was awarded the grand prix and highest honors at the national exposition held at Montellmar, France.

Lewis B. Tebbetts has retired from the management of the John Deere Plow Co., St. Louis, and is succeeded by C. W. Mansur. On his retirement, Mr. Tebbetts was presented with a handsome loving cup by the office employees.

W. Johnston & Co. have secured the "gore" between their own spur track and that of the C. P. R., and will build a large delivery platform thereon.

The R. Herschel Mfg. Co., of Peoria, Ill., have decided to build their new plant at East Peoria. Ten acres have been secured, and the construction of the buildings is now underway.

The foundation work of the Cockshutt Plow Co. building is now progressing. This and other work under way gives the north end of implement row an exceedingly busy appearance.

R. A. Lister, of Dursley, Eng., is on his annual visit to his Western Canada headquarters at Winnipeg, and expresses himself as pleased as ever with the appearance of things in the metropolis. Mr. L. is going West and upon his return will spend more time here.

The Globe of September 1st says: "It is announced that at a meeting of the carriage and wagon builders of Ontario, held in the Temple building on Wednesday last, it was unanimously decided, owing to the advance in wages and material, to raise the price of repairing and new work on and after September 1st next."

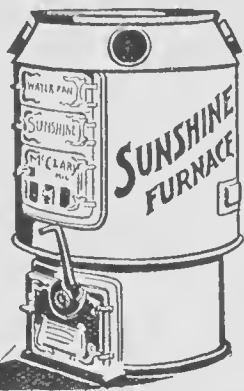
E. E. Devlin & Co. advise The Nor'-West Farmer that their laughing Aeromotor, advertised in our last issue, has already brought them many inquiries. They are also much pleased with the typography of the advertisement, an acknowledgement which tends to make the smile of the windmill prove contagious.

Its next thing to dangerous to visit the various threshing machine establishments at this season. Everybody round the places are as busy as they can be making shipments, and looking after orders received since the grain has been harvested.

The News says: "The Northwestern Manufacturers' Association of Minnesota has resolved that the state should stimulate the manufacturing industry by affording the best of facilities for exhibiting at the state fair and by awarding diplomas and prizes. It also asks that the legislature appropriate a sum sufficient to erect a special machinery building supplied with power to show machines in motion."

G. S. Beeman has just returned from Minneapolis, where he was attending the Minneapolis State Fair. His firm made quite an exhibit of grain separators there and they were highly spoken of. Beeman & Co. have lately established themselves in Winnipeg. They have secured commodious premises on Higgins Ave. The machinery is pretty much all in shape, and the manufacture of a number of separators, orders for which they now have, is under way.

A. G. Watson, western manager of the Watson Mfg. Co., has returned from an extended trip to points in the west. He not only was at points on the main line, but visited the towns on the Edmonton and Arcola branches, and was particularly struck with the advancement shown at every place. He came home more than ever convinced that the West has a great future ahead of it. "Archie" is now visiting headquarters in the east, making arrangements for increased trade.



"IMITATION IS EASY"

The "Sunshine" Furnace

Has many imitators, but few equals.

Has been such a marked success that several Furnace makers are now trying to duplicate it. No imitation is so good because the "SUNSHINE'S" best features are fully protected.

When putting in your Furnace insist on getting a "SUNSHINE"—do not be persuaded to try some other "just as good," because no other is just as good, and costs so little.

Sold by all enterprising dealers. Write for Catalogue.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N. B.

The "Sunshine"
Saves Fuel.

Walter T. Mair, accountant of the Watrous Engine Co., of Brantford, Ont., has been on a visit to the western headquarters at Winnipeg. He spent two weeks in the country, visiting other points than Winnipeg. Mr. Mair has been several times before, but this trip has convinced him more than ever that this is "the country." He was greatly taken with the country and left convinced that his firm must pay greater attention to the trade of the West. While here, the head accountant went through the system of book keeping in vogue at Winnipeg and made some suggestions which will be adopted upon the staff moving into new quarters.

G. H. Schulte, formerly general manager of the Milwaukee Harvester Company, has reached home from a visit to the factories of the Champion, Deering, McCormick and Plano Divisions of the International Harvester Company. In company with a representative of each factory, a careful inspection of each factory, including the Milwaukee plant, has been made and recommendations for such improvements as seem desirable referred to the Executive Committee. The Milwaukee Division has been authorized and instructed to purchase such new and improved machinery as is required to manufacture the number of machines that have been authorized for the 1903 season, which will be an output over 50 per cent. in excess of that manufactured in 1902, and the company will employ at its factory when in full operation over 1,000 men. Mr. Schulte has been appointed general manager of the Milwaukee Division, and A. T. Van Scoy and H. R. D. Owings, for many years treasurer and secretary respectively of the old company, will remain with the Milwaukee Division of the new company, performing practically the same duties in the future as in the past, and the office, factory and outside organizations will remain as heretofore, no radical changes being contemplated anywhere, all departments being handled along the same general lines that have formerly made the business so successful. We understand that the Milwaukee Division are applying for permission to do business in the West.

Last week, at the Winnipeg court house, before the referee, the first motion was made in the suit of Jos. Maw & Co. v. Massey-Harris Co., which involves the question of the right of defendants to sell certain rotary disc plows, which plaintiffs contend are an infringement of their patent rights. Plaintiff Maw is a dealer in farm implements, carrying on business in Winnipeg, and Hancock, another plaintiff, is an inventor residing at Shreveport, Louisiana, U.S. In February, 1901, Hancock obtained a patent for improvements in rotary disc plows; he also invented certain improvements in convertible disc plows. In July, 1901, Hancock came to Manitoba for the purpose of introducing his rotary disc plow and while here, disclosed in confidence his inventions to the Massey-Harris Co. and endeavored to negotiate with them for the agency of the plow for the Dominion of Canada and gave them information as to same; he did not make any arrangement with them, but in August, 1901, he granted Maw the exclusive right to manufacture and sell the disc plow.

Plaintiffs allege that the Massey-Harris Co. took advantage of the information given to them by Hancock and got the Verity Plow Co., of Brantford, to make plows for them, constructed according to Hancock's inventions or upon principles only colorably differing from Hancock's inventions, and are selling them. But for the information obtained from Hancock the company would not have been aware of the mechanism of the plows. The Massey-Harris Co. in selling their plows are interfering with the plaintiffs' sales. Plaintiffs ask for an injunction to restrain defendants from selling plows which are an infringement on Hancock's invention, and ask for an account of the plows sold, and the payment of royalty thereon.

The Massey-Harris Co. filed a statement of defence alleging that the alleged inventions were not new inventions; they set up that they did not manufacture plows, but bought same from the Verity Plow Co., and that company was a necessary party to the action.

Plaintiffs amended their statement of claim by adding as defendants the Verity Plow Co. and P. A. Vansickle, a patentee, through whom the Verity Plow Co. claim those parties were served, and they now apply to the referee to set aside the services as they are out of the jurisdiction of the court here.—Free Press.

Last week we were favored with a visit from a number of the officials of the Ameri-

can-Abell Engine & Thresher Co. They were A. W. Wright, president; F. E. Kenaston, vice-president; W. H. Mason, treasurer; S. O. Busb and H. C. Akeley, directors. These gentlemen have been more or less interested in the West for some time through their connection with the Advance Thresher Co., of Battle Creek, and the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., but have lately become specially interested through the purchase of the Jno. Abell Co. works, of Toronto. This was their first tour of inspection and it combined pleasure as well as business. They were accompanied by Walter Gregory, manager of the Advance Thresher Co., at Minneapolis, and W. H. Eustis, a capitalist and ex-mayor of the Minnesota city. Wives of the respective gentlemen were also along. They travelled in the private car, Courier, and came into the country over the Soo line to Moose Jaw, and from there to Regina over the C.P.R.; had a run over the Prince Albert branch, and then came east to Winnipeg. Here they remained a couple of days, taking in the sights and looking into business, and then left for the south. They were all highly pleased with what they had seen and were convinced that for business there was no better field to be found. As it was the first visit of President Wright to Winnipeg, he spent considerable time with Vice-President Kenaston, going over matters with Manager Hartshorne. A visit was made to the grounds recently purchased by the A.-A. Co. out near the exhibition buildings. He was pleased with the selection made and expressed himself to the effect that the property was none too large for the business in view. Mr. Wright had never before seen a country like this with such soil. Were it possible, he would like to have some of it to mix up with the Michigan dirt; but, as this could not be done, he was going to enjoy some of the fruits of it by pushing business here. It was decided to go on with the foundation of the main office building this fall and also one large storehouse. The other buildings will be pushed ahead next year. While at Winnipeg those interested in the American and Canadian concerns went into the merits of the various machines very fully (being assisted by Manager Hartshorne and salesman Drummond and Sheppard) with the view to giving westerners the very best that can be turned out from the works of the American-Abell Co. Uncle Sam's residents went home "full to the brim" with all they had seen, and with anything but regret at investing in Canadian industries.

Fall Fairs.

N. Dakota State Fair (Mandan)	Sept. 23-26.
Little Cut Arm and Qu'Appelle (Esterbaz)	Sept. 24.
Duck Lake	Sept. 24.
Kamloops, B. C.	Sept. 24-26.
Chilliwack, B. C.	Sept. 24-26.
Stonewall	Sept. 24-25.
Birtle	Sept. 25.
Morden	Sept. 25-26.
Morris	Sept. 25-26.
Maple Creek	Sept. 26-27.
Argyle, Woodlands & Woonona, at Woodlands	Sept. 26.
Delta, B. C.	Sept. 26-27.
Ladner, B. C.	Sept. 26-27.
Central Park, B. C.	Sept. 26-27.
Pheasant Forks	Sept. 27.
Coquitlam, B. C.	Sept. 27.
Grenfell	Sept. 29-30.
Saltcoats	Sept. 30.
St. Eustache	Sept. 30.
Medicine Hat	Sept. 30-Oct. 1.
Sheep Show and Auction Sale Medicine Hat	Sept. 30-Oct. 3.
New Westminster, B.C.	Sept. 30-Oct. 1.
Whitewood	Oct. 1.
Meadow Lea	Oct. 1.
Selkirk	Oct. 1-2.
Springfield	Oct. 1-2.
Churchbridge	Oct. 2.
Swan Lake	Oct. 2.
Cartwright	Oct. 2-3.
Saskatoon	Oct. 2-3.
Innisfall	Oct. 3.
Pircher Creek	Oct. 3.
Fairmeade	Oct. 3.
Baldur	Oct. 3-4.
Reasejour	Oct. 3-4.
Carlyle	Oct. 6.
Russell	Oct. 7.
Okotoks	Oct. 7.
St. Jean Baptiste	Oct. 7.
Lethbridge	Oct. 7-8.
Kildonan and St. Paul's	Oct. 7-8.
Deloraine	Oct. 7-8.
Victoria, B. C.	Oct. 7-11.
Carnduff	Oct. 8.

Olds	Oct. 8.
Holland	Oct. 8.
Elkhorn	Oct. 8-9.
Red Deer	Oct. 8-9.
Gilbert Plains	Oct. 9.
Headingley	Oct. 9.
Carman	Oct. 9-10.
Oak Lake	Oct. 10.

MAKING ITS MARK

Read the following, taken from an editorial in the "Money and Risks," the leading financial journal of Toronto:—

"On looking over the records of life insurance companies, few will be found to equal the Continental Life, whose inception under very favorable conditions brought to public notice an organization which seems destined to become one of the most prominent on the continent. Although the number of competitors in the insurance field has been largely increased by the formation of several new companies, still the Continental Life has made such rapid strides into public favor that it has managed, not only to absorb another life insurance company, but in addition thereto to write, since the first of January, nearly \$1,000,000 of new business. The amount of business written for the first eight months of this year shows an increase of 35 per cent. over the corresponding period of last year. The premium income for the same period shows an increase of 400 per cent. The company's attractive plan of insurance, the simplicity of its policies, and its clear and convincing literature, together with a wise selection of genial and energetic representatives, have contributed largely to this result. Under the able direction of Dr. E. A. Blakely, late Deputy Minister of Education for Manitoba, and now Provincial Manager for the Continental Life, the Manitoba agency has contributed a large

volume of business. The president, Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, has recently returned from a visit to Manitoba, where he found the prospects for a large business brighter than ever before. The company's aim seems to be energetic and economical management, and the care exercised in the medical selection of risks is evidenced by the fact that the company has had as yet only two losses by death since the inception of the company, one of which was due to a drowning accident. The directors of the company secured during the year a Dominion license and deposited with the Insurance Department of Ottawa the sum of \$55,000 in municipal bonds. With a wider field for operations the Continental Life in those prosperous years which are certainly awaiting it, will show a strength and development yet more commensurate with its broadening and extending ramifications. The following list of successful business men who constitute the local Board of Directors for Manitoba is a sufficient guarantee of the success and security of the company:—Hon. John A. Davidson, M.P.P., Provincial Treasurer, Neepawa; Thomas B. Baker, Esq., Manager Western Elevator Co., Winnipeg; John Campbell Graham, Esq., Manager Rat Portage Lumber Co., Winnipeg; Thomas L. Metcalfe, Esq., Barrister, Winnipeg; Jerry Robinson, Esq., President, Robinson & Co., Winnipeg; Hon. Thomas Greenway, M.P.P., Crystal City.

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Montion THE NOR-WEST FARMER.



A Successful Corn Crop.

In last issue an account was given of the methods followed by J. H. Irwin, of Neepawa, in growing corn. It was also stated that he was intending to use a corn harvester in cutting it and that it would probably be the first in the province. Since then we have seen one at work on the farm of D. Munroe, St. James, and there have been others introduced this season. A good corn harvester is just as necessary to harvest a crop of corn as a binder is for wheat. Once farmers learn that the corn crop can be handled with about as little labor as a crop of wheat and all the slow, heavy work of cutting by hand done

value than when sown thicker. Professor Haecker, of Minnesota, claims that with the smaller growing varieties of corn the greatest feeding value is obtained by sowing a bushel to the acre. This plan was followed this year and certainly the stand of corn was excellent and Mr. Munroe is very much pleased with the seeding at the new rate. He has much more feed, fewer short suckers, stalks not quite so large and thus more apt to be eaten by the cattle, and he thinks it has reached just as advanced a stage of maturity. The variety sown this year was Longfellow. It had reached the early milk stage and the ears were very plentiful. The crop was heavy and would turn off about 30 tons per acre. We never saw such a heavy stand of corn of the nature of Longfellow. It was so thick that the needle of the binder just paused between sheaves, being almost on the constant go.

The land on which this corn was grown was varied. Some of it had had corn on before and been under cultivation for years. It was well manured for this crop. The crop on this piece of land is represented by the photos of

The Farmers' Association.

At a recent meeting in Toronto of representative farmers from all over the Province of Ontario it was decided to form a farmers' organization to advance the interests of the tillers of the soil. The objects of the association are best explained in the following resolution passed at the beginning of the meeting: "That, while deeming it inadvisable to establish a political party, we believe it is for the welfare of the country that there should be an organization ready to bring its influence to bear to secure and promote the interests of the farmer in matters of legislation and otherwise, and that we now proceed to establish such an organization."

A committee was appointed to draw up a plan of organization and appoint a provisional executive.

The name will be "The Farmers' Association."

The following resolutions were passed at a meeting the day following:—

"Resolved, that the granting of public money to private and corporate interests in the form of bonuses and boun-

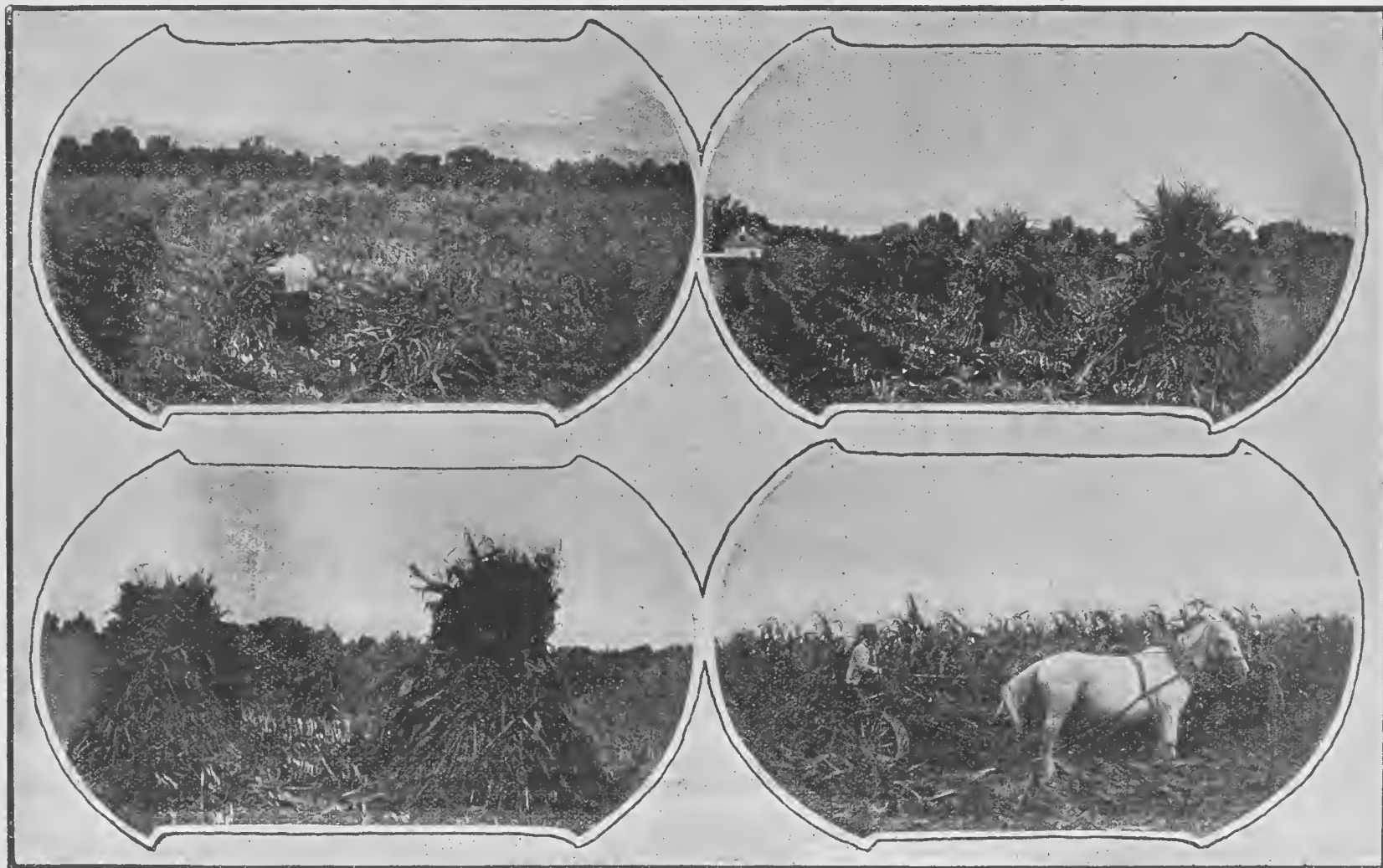
the next session at Ottawa of legislation in accordance with the Cowan drainage bill and the original Lancaster cattle-guard bill."

"That this meeting enters its most emphatic protest against any increase in the tariff."

C. A. Mallory was chosen president and W. L. Smith, secretary.

A meeting has been called at Macgregor by the reeve to discuss plans for the erection of a new flour mill to replace the one burned.

The Territorial Government is building three new bridges over the Pipestone, south of Moosomin, and repairing five others. All the new bridges are built after the same model. Each bridge has a central span over the main stream of 50 feet, two spans of 20 feet on one side, and one span of 20 feet on the other side of the central span. There are two main piers, one on either side of the main stream, and these piers are strongly built of pile work filled or partially filled with stone. The height of the



THE CORN HARVESTER AT WORK ON THE FARM OF D. MUNROE, ST. JAMES, MAN.

away with, then they will grow corn. Not long ago a well-known provincial dairyman planted ten acres of corn. It was a magnificent crop, but at the time he should have cut it he was busy with his wheat and did not like to leave it, as it would take his whole force some days to cut it. At Mr. Munroe's an ordinary team on the corn harvester can cut ten acres a day easily, and two men can stook it as fast as it is cut. We feel sure that the use of the corn harvester will lead to larger areas of corn being grown and thus more stock kept.

Mr. Munroe had this year 30 acres of corn. The accompanying photos show that it was a good crop. The best of it stood over nine feet high and the average would be about eight. It was sown with a grain drill with the necessary number of spouts closed. Mr. Munroe has grown corn for many years and has always planted at the rate of half a bushel per acre, believing that the stalks being thinner in the row reached a more advanced stage of maturity and thus contained more pounds of actual feeding

stocks of corn which were taken from different parts of the field. The one with the corn harvester at work represents new land. It was scrub last fall, but was cleared and got ready for corn this year.

While satisfied with the crop of Longfellow, Mr. Munroe has great faith in North Dakota White Flint. It is two weeks earlier than Longfellow, but the latter gives the best crop, is easier to harvest and as the ears grow higher up are not so apt to be knocked off. It was his intention to build a stave silo 25 ft. in diameter and 30 ft. high, but owing to the difficulty experienced in securing an engine to cut and elevate the corn, this has been abandoned. However, Mr. Munroe has an enormous quantity of choice feed which we feel sure his 150 milch cows will thoroughly appreciate this winter.

The use of the corn harvester solves the handling of corn and there is no reason why hundreds of farmers should not have corn in abundance to feed a big bunch of steers over winter.

ties is unjust to the masses of the people, and should be forthwith discontinued."

"That owing to the present condition of our assessment laws, agriculture has been made to bear an unequal burden of taxation. We hereby declare that our laws should be so amended that the property of railroads and other public service corporations should be assessed for the same proportion of value as the property of private property-owners, and taxation thus placed upon a juster and more equal basis."

"Resolved, that the association believes it is in the interest of an agricultural country like Canada that there should be the strictest of public regulation of transportation, and that a commission, with power to fix rates, with right of speedy appeal to one court, on questions of law only, and not to any political tribunal, should be established without further delay."

"That this meeting instructs the executive of the association to help by every available means the passage at

bridges is several feet above high water mark, and then the three spans give ample space for the water in the worst seasons. The planking is of three inch lumber and the frame work is solid and substantial.

The preliminary agricultural returns of Great Britain made up for this year from data collected up to June 4th show a decrease for the year of 6,642 horses, 207,918 cattle and 611,494 sheep. Pigs have increased 119,642. This is only an exemplification of the gradual shrinkage of the number of Old Country stock. There has also been a slight decrease in the number of acres under cultivation. Their weather has all through been very discouraging. An exceptionally cold, wet spring has been followed by a very unsettled summer and harvest weather has also been very precarious.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other soap powders, as it also acts as a disinfectant.

When writing, please mention this paper.

A New Remedy for Grasshoppers.

The grasshopper infested farmers of Manitoba might perhaps take a wrinkle from the experience of those down in Western Kansas and the adjacent parts of the States of Colorado and Nebraska. Thousands of turkeys are now regularly fattened on the grasshopper crop of those districts. One live farmer a few years ago raised 300 turkeys and after they had cleaned his own land he rented them to his neighbors, who after that began breeding turkeys on their own account. The feed costs nothing and the turkeys thrive on it.

A Cement Roof.

The question has been raised of having a cement roof for a building. The trouble with such a roof is that the expansion and contraction of the wood on which the cement is laid soon destroys it. A writer in the Breeders' Gazette gives the following method of laying a cement roof in such a way as to overcome this: Put on your sheathing solid and matched. Spread over the sheathing a layer of what is called "No. 7 pitch tar," mixed with gravel, one-half inch thick. Let it harden, then apply equal parts cement and sand one-eighth of an inch thick. Let it stand another hour, then apply two-thirds cement and one-third sand, same thickness, and finish with a layer of pure cement. I am assured that this will make a roof that will not crack.

Canadian Wheat Expansion.

This is how it strikes the American Miller:—

"If the Canadian Northwest continues its present rate of growth in wheat production, the present menace to the world's wheat market, especially to that of the United States, will be converted into an actuality. So long as Manitoba's wheat measured no more than from fifteen to thirty million bushels, the influence of that amount of grain was hardly felt. But last year the crop jumped to over 52,000,000 bushels, following a yield in 1900 of only a little over 13,000,000. While such an enormous increase will not be repeated this year, or in many years to come perhaps, there is every reason for believing that wheat raising has not nearly reached its limit yet in the Canadian Northwest. It is estimated that 25,000 acres of Canadian lands are sold to Americans every day. The purchasers are chiefly farmers who have sold high-priced farms. Here are possibilities of an increase of at least a quarter of a million bushels of wheat per day. How long will it take, with such a movement, for the exportable surplus of Canadian wheat to reach 150,000,000 bushels? It would be better for Canada, better for our own farmers and millers, if our gates were open to this wheat. Dumped on the European market, with no adequate home demand, its quantity will cause a permanent lowering of prices, aside from inevitable demoralisation. The price of the surplus fixes the price for all. Further, any abnormal growth in the export of Canadian wheat will deal a blow to the export trade of both Canadian and American millers. Sentiment in favor of reciprocity with the Dominion is getting very strong. Hitherto New England had led in the sentiment for reciprocity, but Minnesota apparently is to push the neighborly movement along, impelled, of course, by the importance of her milling industry. But the sentiment is not confined to New England and Minnesota by any means, but is shared quite generally in the northern tier of States. Our duty on wheat, for instance, is felt to be an anomaly, as Canadian wheat is more dangerous to American farmers when outside our borders than it would be within them. Canadian wheat should come in."

A Novel Way of Getting Harvest Help.

The following is an account of how a Kansas farmer is reported to have solved the harvest labor problem. The plan evidently worked well for the time, how it will work out remains to be seen, possibly the courts may settle it in a year or so:—

James Woolsey has succeeded in having his 500-acre wheat field cut before the yellow grain grew musty. But it cost him his daughter. He gave her as a prize to the young harvester doing the greatest amount of work in a specified time. Willis Rodway, a young mechanic from Illinois, won, and he and Anna Woolsey were married. The Woolsey farm is one of the largest in Pratt county, and the scarcity of harvest workers in that section weighed heavily upon the farmer's mind. His wheat grew dead ripe, and there was no one to help him cut it. Then he devised a plan to offer as a bride to the hardest worker his 19-year-old daughter. She was as dutiful as good-looking. The men came by the score. She was given the privilege of rejecting any of the contestants she personally disliked, and many were thus ruled out. The contest was spirited. It lasted three days, during which time Rodway, working ten hours a day, cut 100 acres and wore out three good teams.

Crops in British Columbia.

While passing through Winnipeg Dr. Saunders, Director of the Dominion Experimental Farms, spoke very pleasantly of his trip West, as we noted in last issue. Of the crops in British Columbia he has the following to say:—

"The crops generally in the coast climate of British Columbia were good. The hay crop was particularly heavy. Oats also promised abundant returns. In the interior country, especially in the Okanagan valley, the fruit crop was a heavy one and was in excellent condition, while grain also has yielded well."

Speaking of the Experimental Farm at Agassiz, he says:—

"The hay had been heavy and was well saved and at the time of the director's visit the grain was being rapidly harvested. The apple crop was scarcely an average one, but that of plums was good. Plum rot, however, prevailed to a considerable extent, which would lessen the proportion of marketable fruit and interfere with its keeping properties. The crops in the orchards on the sides of the mountains were suffering much less from this trouble. Small fruits had yielded abundantly and the crops in the nut orchard were good, especially the Japanese and English walnuts and the Spanish and Japanese chestnuts."

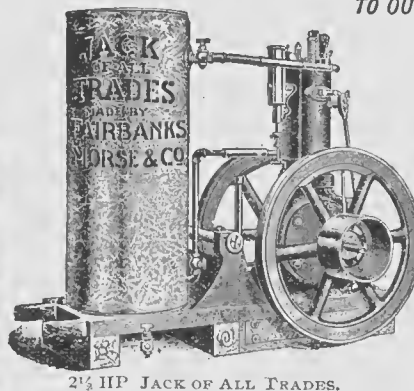
Best Soil for Vegetables.

Dr. Carl Sundbeck was commissioned by his government to visit every Swedish and Norwegian colony in the United States and Canada, and to report on the general condition of the Scandinavian population of this continent. He has visited most of the continent, winding up with Manitoba. Speaking of the Manitoba colony, at New Stockholm, he says he found the settlers doing well, and they appeared contented. The colony is 89 miles long and 12 miles wide and it was there that he saw the magnificent vegetables which specially attracted his attention. Speaking about them, he said: "I believe the soil of Manitoba is the best in America for vegetables."

Questioned as to his opinion of Manitoba, Dr. Sundbeck said: "The summers are a little short and the winters too cold, but I believe with settlement and cultivation the climate will change as it has changed in Minnesota and Dakota. With longer summers and milder winters, Manitoba would be an ideal climate for agriculture in every branch."

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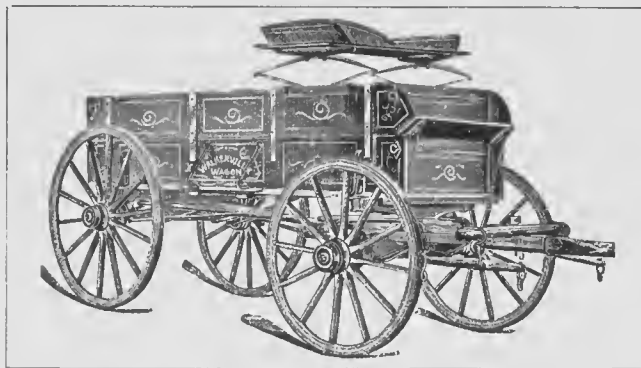


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Year Book for 1901 of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

This bulky volume of 850 octavo pages is so planned as to embrace an amount and variety of information that might easily have been extended to four times its present size. The first 115 pages are taken up with the Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, in which he reviews with great conciseness the work done under his charge. Almost 500 pages in the body of the book are taken up with papers of varied practical interest, written by the officers of the different departments. An appendix of 240 pages is loaded up with facts and figures of great importance to the agricultural interests of the States and sufficient of itself to have formed a book. We may open the book almost at random and give the contents of a single page (784). It contains a statement covering the wholesale cost of eggs for every month in the last four years in the markets of New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, and for the different qualities offered. The next page deals with bees and bee products for the same period of four years. Those bees totalled in value \$10,000,000, and the annual value of their output was nearly \$7,000,000. Eleven pages are taken up with similar details about the amount and value of the wheat crop of the States and the whole world, running back over four to ten years. It is curious in this connection to find that the wheat crop of Europe alone is regularly greater than the whole wheat crop raised by the whole of the rest of the world.

In a future issue we may be able to quote from a paper on wheat as influenced by environment, and another on chinook winds, by A. T. Burrows, of the weather bureau, which ought to interest our friends in the foothills.

We cannot close without complimenting the veteran editor of this Yearbook for the skill displayed in its condensation and general make-up.

What is Bunch Grass?

By Hayseed.

A western reader asks for information about "bunch grass." This is one of the kind of questions that superficial observers are in the habit of asking about things they see every day. Bunch grass may be any one of the many varieties of grasses that owing to their peculiar natural habit flourish without human help on western upland prairies. Some particular variety, which on the principle of "the survival of the fittest," is found in considerable abundance just where it caught this enquirer's eye, is noticed to grow in bunches, hence the name.

But there are many varieties of grass, which in accordance with the natural conditions surrounding them, grow into bunches. Timothy is not natural here, yet it is as truly a bunch grass as the *Agropyrum Tenerum*, or Western Rye grass, which is a true bunch grass.

Let us try to go back over the life history of one of these western bunches, say bluejoint. Some years ago a bunch of the same variety threw up a seed stalk, most likely many such seed stalks, which in due course ripened their seeds. Some of these varieties shed their seeds very freely. Others have the seeds clinging to the parent stem for some months. Anyway, those seeds were shed on dry ground, some falling in the heart of the parent "bunch." There they might keep safe and sound till next spring, when the foot of some passing animal squeezed some of them into the moist, loose earth, where they took root and grew. If there was plenty of room and plenty of food, each single plant would "stool out" just as wheat does on fertile land, and you have a "bunch," big or little, just as the surrounding conditions of soil and rainfall will permit. That year, or the next at latest, this plant will throw up all the seed stalks it is able, on which more ripe seeds will grow as before. But after the seeds

have ripened, usually about midsummer, the plant will throw up lots of green leaves, which will be cured by nature into hay, just as good or sometimes better than a lot of the hay put up by unskilled farmers. That bunch will be good food till more grass comes next spring.

But suppose that instead of that bunch living along its few years of life in the wilderness and reproducing itself in this random way, some animal eats part of its seeds, just as a horse will eat the heads on an oat field. In that case many of those seeds will pass through the animal and be carried in its droppings miles away from the parent plant. Next spring some other animal may come along, and trample a part of those droppings into the ground, so repeating the process before outlined. There may not be a dozen out of the hundreds of seeds grown to perfection by the parent plant that will survive to become parent plants themselves. One vigorous plant will ripen thousands of seeds, and if all of them grew most of them would perish for want of food and water and air. Therefore it is better to have a few robust plants to perpetuate the breed, rather than a thousand weaklings, and so Nature does her work in the best way, because such is the plan decided on by Nature's God.

Let us now dig up one of those bunches and examine its roots. We find they are all true roots made to strike out into the earth and forage for the food and drink needed by that particular plant. The writer has seen a single plant that happened to strike a very favorable environment which spread in time to a yard in diameter and bore in one season over a hundred strong seed stems, besides many abortive ones.

All depends on the environment. Drop a grain of wheat among the sandy gravel on a railroad grade and it will throw up one short stalk with a small seed head at the top. Drop the same seed in rich, moist soil and you will have a "bunch" whose numerous stalks produce a poor quality of grain. If the same seed is put into well prepared western soil at the rate of a bushel and a half to the acre, there will be plants bearing three to a dozen stems, all well nourished, bearing stalks of nearly even length and strength, each with a head containing 20 to 40 or more grains of choice wheat.

Whatever be the variety, it may with certainty be assumed that good nutritious bunch grass will only be found on dry upland. Its nutritious quality depends partially on the variety to which it belongs, but much more on the soil and climate where it grows.

We may occasionally find grass plants with two kinds of roots, at this season more particularly. Dig up a plant of this sort and you find, near the surface, white soft roots that incline to spread along the surface. Deeper down are found the same kind of roots that are found on the other variety. The higher up roots are smooth and thick when compared with those that are meant to go deeper into the ground. These white roots are really not roots at all, but a process by which a great many plants besides grasses are propagated in addition to the seeding process. Such plants have thus two strings to their bow, one by which their seeds can be carried to a distance, and the other by which they can throw out all round the parent plant runners, on which at intervals are found joints, each of which joints throws roots into the soil, from which again a new plant can be started. The strawberry, with its runners spreading out all round the parent plant, is one example in which we may see above ground much the same process as that by which many grasses propagate themselves underground.

The department of trade and commerce has received a copy of an extract from a report of the British consul general at Marseilles, France, in which he reports to the British government that Manitoba wheat has proved to be very superior to American, and he recommends that Canada should compete for supplying Europe with hard wheat.



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This is the Page Standard II Bar Fence, made of "Page" wire which is twice as strong as common wire. The continuous coil, note wavy appearance, allows for expansion and contraction which is important owing to Canadian climate. Our upright wires are in one piece and have strength of about 800 pounds. If made of pieces spliced at each horizontal, they would have a strength of only about 300 pounds. We also make gates, ornamental fences, poultry netting, nails and staples.

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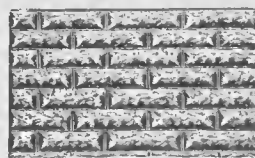
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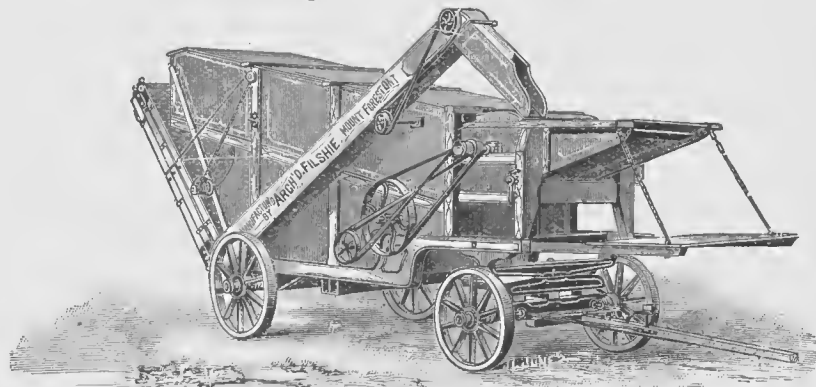
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Marketing Grain.

We have several enquiries regarding the means open to farmers, who are not satisfied with the prices offered them on the local market and who want to ship on their own account. On page 589 of last year's issue of The Nor-West Farmer we gave a pretty lengthy description of the means then open to every farmer of selling his grain on any outside market. This year there is the added advantage of being at liberty to order your own car from the local agent and loading it either through a cleaning elevator at a moderate charge, or of loading at a platform, if there is such a convenience at the station. A farmer may, if he wants to, ship for his own account to Fort William or Port Arthur and go down himself and sell it. But one such experiment will most likely satisfy anyone that it is more prudent and in the end more profitable to sell through any commission agent advertising in our columns. We repeat below what we had to say last year on this same subject:—

The commission man is not a dealer. His sole interest is to get the best possible price the day he is authorized to sell. Therefore it is no use writing or wiring him for quotations, especially if you have not previously done business with him. He knows by experience the

"to order of John Blank," or whatever your real name is, "to be forwarded to Fort William or Port Arthur, as the case may be.

When you wish to transfer to a commission agent for sale, you "indorse" it to him by writing your name on the back. On the face of it along with the quantity and car number you write "advise A. B. (the agent) Winnipeg."

You may "draw" on him through your banker at the same time to 75 per cent. of the value of your consignment at the point of shipment. When he gets the Winnipeg certificate of inspection he can sell, though neither he nor the buyer has ever seen the car.

As soon as he gets from Fort William the returns of the exact weight of and railroad freight and charges on the car he is bound to forward you the balance due you after his commission is allowed for.

By the notice to "advise" you will get your returns much quicker than if that is omitted.

Or you may ship through your local banker, and get from him an advance on the security of the shipping bill which you put into his hands. In that case the returns must be made to him, not to you, and he will in due course settle with the commission man, retaining interest on the amount of his advance to you.

The commission man will also be

Bole's Spiced Blackberry Brandy

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MONEY RETURNED IF IT FAILS. THE BOLE DRUG CO., WINNIPEG.

Winter Wheat in U. S.

The Department of Agriculture has compiled a report showing the average yield of wheat in bushels per acre. It is as follows: New York, 16.8; New Jersey, 16; Pennsylvania, 15; Delaware, 16.5; Maryland, 14; Virginia, 5.7; North Carolina, 5.3; South Carolina, 5.6; Georgia, 6; Alabama, 6; Mississippi, 8; Texas, 9; Arkansas, 9.1; Tennessee, 6.6; West Virginia, 7; Kentucky, 9; Ohio, 16; Michigan, 17.4; Indiana, 15; Illinois, 16.6; Wisconsin, 18.1; Iowa, 17.5; Missouri, 18.2; Kansas, 8.7; Neb-

working days were 1,999 cars of wheat, most of it of the red winter sort. Nearly all of this was new grain and of the entire lot only 30 cars graded No. 2 red, while 1,002 cars were graded No. 4 or "no grade."

A big drainage district is being formed in Brokenhead municipality, comprising townships 12 to 15 in ranges 6, 7, and 8 east. The cost of the drainage will be provided for by the issue of special debentures payable in 30 or 35 years.



SNAPSHOTS OF HAYMAKERS NEAR GLADSTONE, MAN.

A few miles south east of Gladstone (between Golden Stream and Woodside) is one of the finest hay meadows in the province. On the land where these photos were taken about 1,000 tons were put up this year by Galloway Bros., of Gladstone. Besides operating a large mercantile business, they deal largely in stock, not only buying and shipping, but also feeding animals for beefing purposes.

man who wants to get pointers to enable him to raise the elevator man a cent on his wagon or car lot and he won't be fooled in that way. He will do his level best to advise you as to holding or selling if you have given him the commission to do his best on your behalf, but don't try to work him for information that you can turn to account in dealing with another man. His commission is not excessive and he can earn it if he is fit for his business. If you think you can do better than trust him, don't bother him.

Should you decide to sell through a commission agent, of whom you have no personal knowledge, ask some neighbor who has sold in that way how he was suited and by whom, or you may write the warehouse commissioner, C. C. Castle. A man of ripe experience, good business standing, properly licensed, is your man. Write him beforehand if you have time and say you mean to put your car or whole crop into his hands. Anyway, you may send such a man your shipping bill right away, and if you need a small advance he will let you have it by return. The shipping bill you get from the station agent is sufficient proof of property and can be negotiated on at once.

If you ship yourself it will be billed

ready to make the same advance as soon as the shipping bill reaches him, and he may or may not charge you the interest in the same way as the banker does. In reality he does not depend a great deal on his commissions off farmers' cars. Most of his living is got from turning over the stock of licensed warehousemen and other dealers, such as millers, whose business is all transacted through the banks which furnish the cash with which they buy.

You may be asked to sell to a "track buyer" not licensed. He may be a perfectly good man, and advance cash if you desire and in due time make returns just as the licensed commission man would do. But should that man get hold of a score or two cars of wheat and fail or skip to the States, how will it stand with the men who have sold him their wheat?

There is a way to sell even before there is any inspector's certificate. You may agree for 60 cents, "basis 1 hard." Should it prove of lower grade you are paid the reduced price given for that grade on the day of sale.

A man may be found buying on the market for properly licensed dealers. In that case his employer is responsible for all his intromissions and you are quite safe in dealing with him.

raska, 22; Idaho, 26.4; Washington, 25.7; Oregon, 22; California, 15; Oklahoma, 11.6; Indian territory, 12.3. Average for the states and territories reported, 13.8. Wet harvest weather has had a very bad effect on the quality of this wheat. The records of the grain inspection office at Chicago show that for one week in the middle of August less than two per cent. of the entire receipts of wheat in Chicago graded contract and over 50 per cent. of the winter wheat graded either No. 4 or "no grade." Total receipts for the six

Robt. McClain has cropped over 100 acres east of Morden for 20 years and this year he believes it will yield 35 bushels to the acre. He says it is certainly the largest crop he ever had.

No less than 50 binders have been at work in the grain fields of the irrigated districts for the past two weeks. Three years ago there was not one in the district. Nearly all the crop is secured in prime condition, and the yield promises to be very heavy.—Lethbridge News.

BELLE CITY Thresher

Full Line of Sweep and Tread Powers.

A small and compact thresher of great capacity. Strongly built. Can be run by light power. Requires but a few men to operate it. Guaranteed.

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Feed and Ensilage Cutter.

Ensilage cutters have self-feeder and blower attachments. Write for book about ensilage, illustrated catalogue and price list—free.

BELLE CITY MFC. CO.,
Box 137 Racine, Wis.

WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., LTD., WINNIPEG, MAN.
Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T.

Threshing Outfits and Road Reform.

Every year the grain area of the new Northwest is widening and each year it becomes a heavier undertaking to harvest its crops. It takes tens of thousands of imported harvest hands to do the reaping, and even with the best of weather and the most improved threshing appliances the threshing season extends nearly to Christmas before it can be wound up. Engines and separators of greater daily capacity are increasingly in demand and the skill of the manufacturers bravely answers the call. It is not likely that there can ever be here the conditions necessary to the profitable use of the monster threshing appliances which are now being introduced with profit into the wheat fields of California, but we are already in touch with the 30 horse-power engine, which with its full complement of water and fuel weighs 11 or 12 tons, with a separator attached weighing five or six tons more. An average threshing outfit, consisting of engine and separator, will weigh when in going order 13 to 16 tons, and every day the problem of how to carry such a load with safety along our ordinary country roads is becoming more perplexing. It is not at all unlikely that before these pages reach our readers two or three threshing outfits will have come to grief by crushing down bridges that at their best were never meant to carry such a load, and consequently have grown so precarious in their old age as to make it almost a tempting of Providence to venture over them with an expensive outfit. Every year the average weight of our threshing outfits is being increased and every year the wooden structures which do duty on the greater proportion of our country roads are getting weaker through natural decay, with a rapidly growing probability of more outfits coming to grief. The strain is already too severe and something must be done, the sooner the better, to relieve its intensity.

We understand the law as it stands at present throws on the owner of the threshing outfit not only the risk of damage and delay from the collapse of old and decaying bridges, but also makes him liable for the damage done to the bridge itself. This rule is not so unreasonable as it at first sight appears. In the pioneer stage of the country's progress all that could be reasonably expected of a country road, was the ability to bear ordinary loads, and in the main this requirement has been satisfactorily met by the roads and bridges put up 10 or even 20 years ago. For the first 20 years of our railroad history timber was about the only available material for the construction of bridges and abutments. It is only recently that stone abutments and steel structures have been freely introduced on the railroad tracks. It is evident that on all the leading lines of our country roads provision ought to be now made for a similar line of improvement, and we cannot begin a day too soon. It is very unlikely that any municipality would do so odious a thing as to sue the owner of a threshing outfit for damage to a decaying bridge, but what is urgently demanded in the interests of real progress is to introduce such a measure of road reform as will make such an accident an impossibility. To secure the safety of threshing outfits it is not at all necessary that every bridge on every section line should be built to carry a 15-ton load. Local taxation is already growing severe enough and all that the most ardent reformer can properly ask is to have enough local roads made safe to ensure for the grain growing districts reasonably safe passage for heavy outfits. Say, for example, that a stream runs diagonally through a township, over which there are now bridges so old and weak that a 15-ton load might crush them. In such a case the threshing arrangements should be so planned that each thresherman shall clear the ground where he started, without attempting to zigzag the country to cut out a rival operator. Of course in the good time coming, when a central committee, operating in a Winnipeg office,

will regulate the operations of every threshing gang in the country, there will be no cutting in to the territory of a rival, but meantime we think it is possible with the modest amount of business sense and good feeling that threshers already possess, to so divide the field that risks in transfer of outfits shall be reduced to a minimum.

But even when such adjustments are allowed for there is still need for a more lively interest in bridge reform, and we expect that the next few weeks may supply practical demonstrations of such necessity that cannot well be gainsaid.

What, then, should we do about it? Old Abe Lincoln has advised us that it is not wise to swap horses in the middle of the stream and it is equally unlikely that any work on the line of bridge improvement can be done this fall. But we can form virtuous resolutions to be put in force at the earliest possible opportunity. To begin with, the duties naturally incumbent on provincial and local authorities should be well understood by all parties interested. This paper has not hesitated to point out the errors of the Provincial Government of Manitoba on some matters affecting farmers' interests. But as regards bridges we are free to admit that we see a good deal in its policy worthy of commendation. Wherever municipalities have shown a spirit of improvement the Department of Public Works has shown itself quite ready to furnish skilled engineering aid and pay a reasonable proportion of the cost. It has done its best to ensure the most substantial kind of work being done. Where steel was thought too expensive, the best of wood-work has been done under capable supervision. A width of 18 ft. clear has always been recommended, and only when strongly objected to on the score of expense have narrower bridges been planned for. Where wooden bridges are put up the structure is of the most substantial quality and fit to carry about double the weight of the heaviest outfits now going.

They will give no aid to any bridge costing less than \$300, judging, as we think rightly, that such work should fall to be done by local taxation.

We think that in any measure of reform in road legislation or road construction statutory provision should be made for the employment of skilled professional supervision. In making this suggestion we do not lose sight of the valuable service done to the country by pathmasters whose capacity and common sense marked them out as fit men for the work in hand. But we are not now driving time. We are working for posterity as well as for present uses, and if they are to bear a share of the cost we must make sure that their money is safely and wisely spent. When the rush of harvest work is past we hope to see this important question freely threshed out in our columns.

One of the best known country mills in Manitoba, that of Rogers Bros., at Macgregor, was burnt to the ground on the afternoon of Sept. 7th. It was blowing a gale at the time and the two elevators in connection were also burned. The flour in the mill was saved. The insurance, \$18,000, is reckoned about half the actual value of the loss, which will be a severe one not only to the owners but to the district which this mill served.

At Rapid City, the other day, a farm hand who had been engaged for 12 months, but was dismissed by his employer, sued his employer for wages earned before the date of dismissal and was awarded the amount with \$5.30 costs. This is a case well worth noting. A farmer who has a man engaged for a fixed period is not bound to keep him if he is found incapable. But whether he keeps him a day or a month before he decides to turn him off, he must pay for the time he has kept him. This case is not a solitary one. Too many incompetents undertake what they are unfit for, but the only remedy is prompt dismissal.

Notice to Threshers.



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The man who has had experience in running a wagon knows that it is the wheels that determine the life of the wagon itself. Our **ELECTRIC STEEL WHEELS** have given a new lease of life to thousands of old wagons. They can be had in any desired height, and any width of tire up to 8 inches. With a set of these wheels you can in a few minutes have either a high or a low down wagon. The Electric Handy Wagon is made by skilled workmen, of best selected material—white hickory axles, steel wheels, steel hounds, etc. Guaranteed to carry 4000 lbs. Here is the wagon that will save money for you, as it lasts almost forever. Our catalog describing the uses of these wheels and wagons sent free. Write for it. **ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., BOX 252 QUINCY, ILLINOIS.**

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When writing, please mention The Farmer.

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and save the toll. You have the horses, we have the power and mill. Thousands of lbs. **PEERLESS MILLS** are now in use. They work FAST, FINE, EASY. Make family meal or feed. Agents Wanted Everywhere. Circulars, prices, &c., free. **W. J. ADAM, JOLIET, ILL.**

When writing, please mention The Farmer.



Trouble With Pot Plants.

When the foliage of a plant has a flabby, half-wilted look which cannot be attributed to lack of moisture in the soil, or too much heat or sunshine, it is safe to conclude that the trouble is at the roots. Examination will generally show that some of these roots are diseased. The unhealthy condition may come from too much or too little water, or from worms which often attack the young roots and sap them of their vitality. If the soil is heavy and of a sticky consistency, over-watering, resulting from a lack of good drainage in the majority of cases, may be set down as the cause of trouble. The remedy is indicated by the condition which exists. Repot the plant in fresh, sweet soil, in a clean pot, first removing as much of the old soil as possible, and be sure that drainage is perfect. If the trouble seems to have been brought on by the use of too little water, increase the supply. If worms are found, I would advise the application of lime water. I know of nothing more effective in such cases. To prepare the remedy, put a piece of fresh lime—air-slacked lime is worthless—as large as a coffee cup, in a pailful of water. In a few minutes it will dissolve. After the sediment from the lime has settled pour off the clear water and apply it to your plants when the soil appears dry. Use enough of it to thoroughly saturate all the soil in the pot. A smaller quantity will not do the work that needs doing. Generally the worms will come to the surface after its application, or crawl out at the hole in the bottom of the pot. Remove them as soon as seen to prevent their "coming to" and re-entering the soil after the strength of the lime water has dissipated somewhat. If one application does not rid the plant of them repeat it in a day or two. This remedy can be applied with entire safety to all plants except those which object to lime in the soil, like the azalea. There is no danger of making it too strong. This remedy can be kept always on hand, by bottling up the lime water and corking it tightly.

The aphid, or green plant louse, is perhaps more frequently met with than any other insect enemy of plant life. It can be controlled to a great extent by tobacco tea, applied to the foliage in a shower or spray, by fumigation with tobacco leaves and stems, and by an emulsion of kerosene or the use of the preparation called "Nikoteen," a powerful extract of tobacco, in which the nicotine of the plant is highly concentrated. This preparation will be found much more effective than tobacco tea, and much pleasanter to use than fumigation.

A cheap and simple home remedy is prepared as follows: Take a quarter of a pound of Ivory soap. Cut it up into small pieces, and pour water over it. Set it on the stove until dissolved. When it becomes liquid add it to a pailful of water, and dip the infested plants in it, shaking them well. The aphides are generally killed by contact with it, and a "tang" is left on the foliage which seems to be very unpleasant to them, as they do not offer to molest a plant again until it is washed off in showering. Should a tobacco application be preferred, one is easily made by adding a small quantity of tobacco soap or the concentrated extract of nicotine, "Nikoteen," to a pailful of water and applying it in the form of a spray. These can be bought of most plant growers.

One of the worst pests a grower of plants has to contend with is the red spider. This insect is so small that his presence is seldom suspected until he has had ample opportunity to do great injury. He delights in a hot, dry

air, and therefore he does his most damaging work in winter when the plants in the window garden are least able to resist him. Generally the first indication of his presence is seen in the yellowing of the foliage. Then the leaves begin to fall. In a short time, if he is left alone, the plant will be without a leaf. The only thing that will rout him is water. He does not care for tobacco smoke, or any other insecticide. Heat a tubful of water to one hundred and twenty degrees. Dip the infested plants in it and allow them to remain submerged for half a minute. Then remove them, let them stand for ten minutes, and repeat the bath, being sure the temperature of it is up to the one hundred and twenty degree mark. This will generally kill all the spiders on the plants, but, in order to keep others from coming to take their places, as they most certainly will attempt to if not interfered with, it will be necessary to act constantly on the defensive. Vessels of water kept constantly evaporating on stoves and registers will be of great benefit. A dip bath once or twice a week will do a world of good, especially if the plants are allowed to remain under water five or ten minutes at a time.

Storing Celery for Winter.

When cold weather comes celery should be removed to the cellar. In case there is not room in the cellar let a space be cleared and levelled in the garden and boards set up about it. The space between the boards should be subdivided by other boards set two feet apart. The bunches should then be taken up with a spade, roots and all, and all the dirt allowed to remain that clings to the roots. Set the plants close together in the space until they fill it compactly and snugly, then cover with boards and over that throw a pile of straw. Water occasionally, but not by sprinkling over the tops of the celery, as this will cause it to rot. Use a tin spout or iron pipe an inch in diameter. Set the lower end of the pipe among the roots, place a funnel into the other end and then pour the water into it. This gives abundant moisture to the roots and the tops are kept dry.

If the celery is taken into the cellar, build an inclosure as described for outdoors, deposit a layer of rich dirt within, set the plants out just as if they were outdoors and water occasionally as described above. Celery put away in this manner will last all winter and grow continually. It will be white and tender until late in spring, and even until early summer, and the last will be found to be sweet and crisp. A good plan in using celery for home consumption is to break off a single stalk at a time. Thus the heart remains alive and new shoots will constantly appear through the winter. A space two yards square will be sufficient to supply a family with celery all winter if this plan is followed and care is used to prepare the plants for continued growth. These outshoots are the daintiest and crispest sort imaginable, and they will grow with remarkable rapidity.—American Agriculturist.

Chris. Collins, Miami, Man., has quite a number of barrels of fruit upon his Transcendent crab trees this year.

The garden is becoming more popular every year. The farmers that have learned to take care of them have discovered their great value.

The Forest Department of South Australia grow their young trees in short cuttings of bamboo cane. A cutting of cane five inches long and from half to one inch in diameter, is filled with good soil and the seed planted in it. In due time it sprouts and grows. When the roots fill the tube, the cane containing the plant is set in the soil where it is to grow. The cane soon rots.



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The entire surface appears to be one beautiful combination of curves and angles, without beginning or without ending—a veritable triumph of the interior decorator's skill.

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"He who knows and knows not that he knows
Is asleep—wake him.
He who knows not and knows that he knows not
Is simple—teach him.
He who knows not and knows not that he knows not
Is a fool—shun him.
He who knows and knows that he knows
Is wise—follow him."

He who knows the



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HAVE NO EQUAL

Preparing Plants for Exhibition

By Percy B. Gregson Secretary of the Northwest Entomological Society.

In preparing plants for an exhibit the families should not be mixed, e.g., all the Compositae should be kept separate from the Rosaceae, and so forth, and little strips of paper to keep the plants from shifting should be gummed across stems and branches. Competitors also must bear in mind that in addition to variety, neatness and order of arrangement, and pains taken to secure different stages are points to be considered. The collection should be carefully wrapped in paper between two broad shingles, or other strong material, to prevent being crushed in mailing.

With regard to collections of plants and insects made by competitors distant from Calgary, they may, instead of sending up their exhibits, request their nearest schoolmaster or minister to examine their collections, and to send to the secretary of the society, Waghorn, Alta., before the end of October, a statement of the number of different specimens in each family; how classified and described; the general appearance, neatness, etc., of the collection, and his impressions regarding it. The judges would then be able to assign marks for each point, e.g., a maximum of 30 marks for variety; 30 for classification; 30 for various life stages; and 30 for neatness and order of arrangement—making a total possible to be gained of 120 marks for a collection.

Hints on Rooting Slips.

The following hints on rooting slips are given by a writer in an exchange:

In the saucer system of rooting cuttings, the vessels are filled with sand simply. The cuttings should be small, and several can be put in one saucer. The sand should be kept so wet that it is like mud, and the saucer must be placed where it will get plenty of sun. Never shade from the sun, but protect from the wind. This is all that is necessary to insure successful rooting with good slips. When pouring water on, care must be taken to do it very gently, so as not to throw down or even unsettle the slips.

The professional makes great use of tiny pots, two inches in diameter at the top and two inches deep. Rooted slips do far better in small than in large pots, where they are apt to become waterlogged. They should be potted in fine sandy soil and kept shaded for two or three days until the roots have time to strike into the soil. In from four to eight weeks, according to the nature of the cutting and the heat it has had, the little pot will be filled with a nest of roots and needs repotting, but do not use too large a pot.

Swamp moss is so useful that any commercial greenhouse would not think of getting along without it. In small pots half an inch at the bottom is filled with this moss for drainage. In six-inch pots and larger a layer of an inch or more of charcoal is used in the bottom and this covered with moss. I have used dried grass in place of moss with good results. It surely pays to use moss or grass. Another item of drainage much more important than the above, and not universally known, is to keep the pots on rough material, such as cinders, so that air can get under them and water pass off more freely. Pots placed on little blocks of wood do nicely. This drainage question is especially important with roses, as they especially dislike excess of water at the roots.

There is one simple rule for getting cuttings at the proper stage. If on bending the slip it breaks off short it is good. If it bends without breaking it is too old. One of the most certain methods, and one which does least injury to the parent where many slips are wanted, and especially good for foliage plants that are liable to rust under common treatment, is called "layering in the air." The shoot is cut,

but left hanging to the plant by a bit of bark, and is allowed to hang there for 10 or 12 days. The wound heals over, and if the plant has been kept in a moist atmosphere, the slip will already have begun to root in the air, but even if no roots have been sent out, the healed surface is the first step toward rooting, so all that is necessary is to detach it and plant it in a tiny pot. I have also rooted begonias, geraniums, wax plants and oleanders in a bottle of water. Fill the bottle up to the neck with warm water and insert the cutting a half inch in the water, letting the top extend out from the bottle neck. Place in the sun and keep filled with water. After the first roots start, leave it alone for several days before potting. Begonias and geraniums will root in a week in either sand or water if kept warm enough. Some plants require longer. Verbenas and petunias also root quickly. Water with warm water, use small pots, protect from winds, supply good drainage, furnish rich, porous soil, then with good cuttings, onlookers will say you have magic in your fingers as regards your success in rooting growing slips.

The Lumber Industry.

The Crown Lands Timber agent has made known the following particulars about the amount of lumber cut at different centres, most of which has been disposed of in Manitoba markets:

	Feet.
Rat Portage Lumber Co.,	
Rat Portage	60,000,000
Keewatin Lumber Co., Keewatin	20,000,000
Savanne Mills Lumber Co., Savanne	5,000,000
Pigeon River Mills, Port Arthur	10,000,000
Vigars & Co., Port Arthur	4,000,000
Wabigoon Mills	2,500,000
Mills in British Columbia	20,000,000
Mills in Manitoba, operating on crown license	22,784,000
Mills in Manitoba, operating under permit	5,000,000
Mills in Manitoba, cut on homesteaders' free permits	3,000,000
Sawn lumber imported from the United States	13,228,000

Total 165,512,783

The amount of lumber cut in Manitoba remains about the same year after year and has done so for some 20 years or more. There is still, however, an enormous area of spruce lying to the north and accessible from Lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg.

D. Wright, Emerson, has gathered about 500 lbs. of crab apples from two trees. They were loaded to the breaking point. Several others in that district have also had good yields of crabs.

It is now becoming recognized that the same apple varies in quality when grown in different soils and in different localities. Just what is the cause of the difference is not known, but it is thought that clay soils with a high content of lime produce a high flavored fruit. Still it may yet be found that it is due to other conditions.

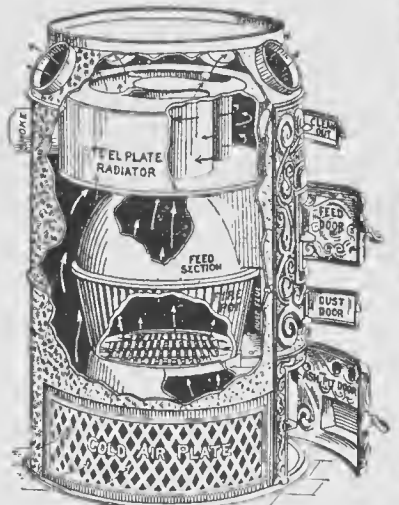
A line of work recently taken up by the U. S. Bureau of Forestry, and for the first time receiving adequate attention, is the study of the tendency of natural forests to extend over the land devoid of forest growth. This tendency has been noticed in many parts of the country, but has never been studied with a view of controlling it for practical use, or assisting it where desirable. A field party from the bureau is now investigating the reproduction of white pine on pastures and abandoned lands in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, to learn the conditions under which reproduction takes place. The bureau is making this investigation in order to be able to give owners of such lands directions as to the best methods of handling them, with a view of securing a stand of pine by natural seeding.

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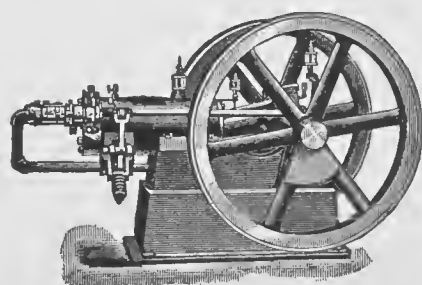
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"Howe" Gasoline Engines

Made by the same people who make the celebrated Howe Scales.

Over 30 of them sold in Manitoba this season.



AMONG BOY FARMERS.

Quite a number of our "Boy and Girl Farmers" have sent us in new subscribers since the last issue. Still there are several districts we would like to hear from before snow flies. It will be easier to get new subscribers now than later on for the simple reason that you can tell the new reader that he will get The Nor'-West Farmer for the balance of this year, and all of next year for one dollar.

One of our boys in sending in a subscription, "hoped he would be in time to get a jack knife." Of course he

ily here, and now there is a village started up. There are two stores being built and a number of dwellings. Please be sure to return photo, as my mother prizes it very much. My sisters are standing in the doorway and at the corner my brother-in-law has his hands in his pockets and I am standing in front of the calf. My mother was in Calgary. I hope to see it published very soon.—Yours truly, ROY E. HANINGTON.

St. Charles, Man., Aug. 28, 1902.
Dear Editor—My father takes The



STARTING ON A NEW FARM.

See letter by Roy E. Hanington, Fairview Ranch, Crossfield, Alta.

was. We have made arrangements to supply 2,000 if necessary, and we would like to send out every one of them.

Very few of our girls have as yet sent us new subscribers. We are just as anxious to send the girls premiums as the boys, and trust that more of them will take advantage of our offers. Look up the announcement elsewhere in this issue. If you do not see anything you would like, write telling us what you desire and we will promptly reply.

Fairview Ranch,
Crossfield, Alta., Aug. 5, 1902.

Dear Editor—My mother takes your valuable paper and I have from time

Nor'-West Farmer and I read the letters in it. I live on a farm 7 miles from the town. We have 7 cows. I feed 5 calves every night. I can wash dishes, sweep the floor and dust. I go to school every day. I am in the third reader and take up reading, spelling and arithmetic. I am 9 years old. There are lots of wild fruits around here, such as plums, cherries, strawberries and raspberries.—I remain, yours truly, VIOLET NESS.

Montgomery, Assa., Aug. 29, 1902.

Dear Editor—It is with great pleasure I read letters in The Nor'-West Farmer from boys and girls, and as I have not seen any letters written from



YOUTHFUL STOCKMEN GETTING READY FOR THE SHOW RING, BRANDON, 1902.

to time noticed your request for photos of farming or ranching scenes, so I thought I would send you a photo that was taken last summer of our ranch. We had just moved from Calgary, and lived in our stable, 24 x 26, until we got our house built last fall. We had no other outbuilding of any kind, as you can see in the photo, and our cows kept close around the stable all the time. Our house is 24 x 36, and some time in the future I hope to send you a photo of it. When we came out here in June, 1901, we were the second fam-

Montgomery, I thought I would write to let you know there is such a place. I am living on a farm about 18 miles south of Whitewood. I am 14 years old. The school which I go to is one and a half miles away. I am reading in the fourth book. I study geography, grammar, arithmetic, history and physiology. I rise at six o'clock every morning. I milk three cows morning and night. I help weed the garden, wash the dishes, iron the clothes, make the beds, bake pies and cakes, and scrub the floors. I think the French

orphan girl from St. Boniface must have been very cold and hungry when she was lost. I am very fond of reading stories. I am sometimes called the bookworm. We have a nice herd dog. His name is Bruce, and I have a cow, her name is Pet. This is the first time for me to write to any book or paper. I would like to get a prize. I think it is very kind of Lord Strathcona to give prizes to boys and girls.—Yours sincerely, ALICE LYONS.

Alexander, Man., Aug. 18, 1902.

Dear Editor—Seeing you offered prizes to boy farmers for good letters sent in, I thought I would try for one. I like The Nor'-West Farmer very much. I can unhitch, unharness and harness a team, plow with a walking plow, harrow and drive a binder. I can stook too. I drove a mower this summer and raked hay with a rake. I can milk cows, and load hay on the wagon. Papa has a large farm, he has a section, most of it is wheat. I drive four miles to Alexander school. I got into the fourth book before holidays. School starts next Tuesday. I guess I will close for this time.—I remain, yours truly, GEORGE SMITH, 11 years old.

Red Deer, Alta., Sept. 2, 1902.

Dear Editor—I was surprised and delighted to receive the book you sent me, Grant Allen's Story of the Plants. It will be useful in my studies. I am fond of flowers and interested in both wild and cultivated ones. Ours are very pretty, especially the sweet peas and phlox. I would like to get a new subscriber for The Nor'-West Farmer, but my pa takes it and most of our neighbors, they all like it so. I hope I shall succeed.—Thanking you very much for the book, I remain, yours truly, BLANCHE E. WARD.

Neebawa, Man., Aug. 30, 1902.

Dear Editor—I just came out here this summer from St. Mary's, Ont. I like reading the letters in your paper and I thought I would write with my sister. My uncle has a half section and three quarter sections of land. He is living on the half section. There are two creeks which join on it, one is Hazel Creek and the other is Snake Creek. He has a barn by Snake Creek. He has 10 horses and 2 colts, 12 head of cattle and 22 pigs. Since I came here I helped my sister to do the chores outside. I had 19 ducks to feed at first, but 5 went away. I have got 9 little chickens of my own. I go to school now and am in the third book. We have about two and a half miles to go to school. We are about 9 miles from town.—Good-bye, from STANLEY TAYLOR.

Bear Creek, Man., Sept. 5, 1902.

Dear Editor—I am a farmer's daughter and live on a quarter section 11 miles southwest of Gladstone. I have two brothers and a sister. My sister is the only one in our family who goes to school. I like farm life very much and would not trade places with any one in the city. I milk two cows and do several other outside chores. In the summer I tend to the flower and vegetable garden. I think our homes could be made more homelike if every girl would try to have a nice flower garden. It would make us more contented to stay at home and be a help to our mothers. I help to do the washing and can do most anything in the house. I can also sew on the sewing machine and have made some of my clothes on it. The crops around here are looking good, but are pretty near two weeks later than last year. We sold quite a lot of currants in town. I picked most of them, besides different kinds of fruit for our own use. My father has taken The Nor'-West Farmer nearly a year. We all like it. Lord Strathcona is very kind to take such an interest in us western children.—Wishing you and your valuable paper every success, yours truly ANNIE L. PENHALL (15).



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I Couldn't Help It Could I?

Fast asleep was "Somebody"—
I, full of mischief, very;
His lips were parted temporarily—
Should I throw in my cherry?
I held it high and doubtful grew—
Should I not, or should I?
If the cherry ripe I threw—
I couldn't help it, could I?
I hid me in a shady tree,
But 'twas not my intending
That two sly arms of "Somebody,"
Should wait for my descending.
Must I stay up there all day?
Should I not, or should I?
If I came down the only way—
I couldn't help it, could I?
"Somebody" at eventide
Within the copse-wood drew me;
"Somebody" then softly sighed
An old, old story to me,
Should I say the little "yes?"
Should I not, or should I?
If I looked up, and he should guess—
I couldn't help it, could I?

—G. Hubi-Newcombe.

"Turning on" His Voice.

A marvel of surgery recently exhibited at the surgical congress at Lyons, France, is described in *The Pathfinder*. The subject was a young man, whose entire larynx had been taken out, and replaced by an artificial one of rubber and metal.

The vocal cords consist of a thin diaphragm of rubber with a slit in it. They can produce but one tone, of course, and hence the man's voice cannot vary in pitch, but otherwise it is in no wise interfered with.

A branch metal tube from the windpipe, below the larynx, comes out through the neck, and the man breathes through this ordinarily. When he wants to talk he makes a sort of flute of his neck and closes the tube with his finger, thus sending a current of air from his lungs through the vocal cords, and turning on his voice.

Wildcat Strategy.

In many parts of Tennessee hunting wildcats is as popular as a sport as the fox chase. The wildcat is as tricky as the fox. He has a still more dogged way of sticking to the thickest cover and the most rugged ground, and when overtaken will generally fight till he dies.

Some years ago I witnessed a wildcat perform an act of cunning quite as remarkable as any I have heard attributed to the fox. With six other young men I was camped near the head waters of Buffalo Creek, not far from the Alabama line, when we determined to try a wildcat chase, and for that purpose went to a thickly wooded strip of country lying between the Buffalo and one of its tributary streams. In the dense woods there are occasionally small openings connected by a few old roads, which we could traverse on horseback. Only at the lower end of this strip of woods were there any caves or holes to which the wildcats would be likely to retreat.

Our chase began on a cloudy, drizzling morning—a capital time for the hunt, for in such weather the game is easily started and the trail is strong. Three of our party, including myself, took positions near the junction of the two streams, in the edge of a small space that was clear of undergrowth, but set with taller trees. The other four, taking the dogs, went some two miles up the river to start the game,

which would probably pass near our position, either to take refuge in a neighboring bluff on the river bank, or, as was more likely, to dodge the hounds by winding among the rocks, and then doubling on their trail.

We had waited fully two hours when we heard the distant cry of a hound, and soon afterward a chorus of the dogs. They were coming toward our place of concealment, although as yet far off, and to judge from their cry, the trail was growing hotter every moment. After a run of some twenty minutes the steady baying was succeeded by a din of short, sharp yells, and then we knew the pack had sighted the game. We kept perfectly quiet among the bushes, our guns ready for action, and when the hounds were about a quarter of a mile distant we heard a rustling among the bushes, our guns ready for action, and succession of light, springing leaps, and then an enormous wildcat bounded into the clearing.

We should have fired but that our curiosity was roused by the eccentric movements of the creature. For an instant he looked back in the direction of the hounds, then, making several active springs to the left, he returned to his trail and made as many springs to the right. Then, turning he jumped upon the trunk of a leaning chestnut tree which, having been blown down, had been broken off some forty feet from the foot. The break was seven or eight feet from the ground, and the leaning trunk was pointing in the direction from which the hounds were coming.

The cat ran quickly to the upper end, but instead of leaping off, as we expected, he scrambled underneath the trunk, and crawled out upon a broken limb that projected two or three feet from the lower side. Here he sat, close crouched, with his short ears thrown back and his great yellow eyes glaring fiercely.

Pretty soon the dogs came up in full cry on the trail. Three old hounds led the pack, and these were a little puzzled when they came to where the cat had turned aside. The other hounds, most of them being young, scattered all over the open place, all the while baying lustily, but without striking the trail at all. The leaders, having made several starts in different directions, finally struck the trail and were forthwith joined by the others. Up the trunk they went with sonorous bay, one right after the other.

At the end of the log on the broken limb still crouched the wildcat, motionless as stone, except as he bent his fierce yellow eyes around him and moved his short tail slowly from side to side. Only the thickness of the log was between him and the foremost hound; still he did not move, but only crouched closer to the limb. His pursuers paused but a moment on the log, and then leaped to the ground in quick succession. After a little confusion in searching for the trail, they started off at full speed on the back track, and were soon some distance from the place.

The cat did not move from his place until the hounds were well out of sight. Then, raising his head, he cautiously looked round, and, finding no enemies in sight, he sprang lightly to the ground and started to make off another way. I wished to reward the animal's sagacity by allowing it to escape unhurt, but a shot from one of the party stopped its course.—Youths' Companion.

How can I keep the quilts over my boys nights? Why, pin them down; make their bed this way. Put on a good thick quilt the size of the mattress and cover it with a large blanket. Draw the edges of this down all round and pin with medium-sized safety-pins. Then lay the covers on and pin these to the mattress with four big horse-blanket safety-pins. Do not draw the covers too tight or they may get torn. If you are bothered with cold feet try a few of the blanket pins around the bottom of your own bed.

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The Battle of the Apprentices.

By Gelett Burgess.

This is the true story of a naval battle which, I think, has never been told before. It is the more remarkable because it is perhaps the only battle in which one side consisted entirely of boys under eighteen years, and who defeated and put to flight at least ten times their number of full-grown men, in two hours of hard fighting. It was with the boys a question of self-defence, pure and simple; the attack was unexpected and sudden on the part of their enemies, and the generalship and courage of the youngsters in the emergency show, as much as any one incident could show, the quality and fibre of the apprentices in the English merchant marine, from which is recruited that great British naval reserve upon which the empire relies in case of war.

In February, 1888, there was lying at anchor outside the bar of the port of Iquique, Chile, a fleet of some thirty-

lish craft carried apprentices, part of whose duty it was to pull the captain's gig.

These apprentices were (and are, for that matter) usually gentlemen's sons, who had each paid a premium of fifty guineas to learn seamanship and navigation, who did the work of foremast hands aloft and at the wheel, but who berthed apart from the common sailors, in the "house" or cabin on deck, and who had, besides, the much-envied privilege of wearing "brass-bound" blue uniforms whenever they went ashore. The boat's crew of the Jason, for example, at that time included the son and heir of a baronet, the son of a major-general in the British army, the son of a royal naval captain, the son of a clergyman, and another boy, who could trace his descent in an unbroken line to a cousin of William the Conqueror.

This company of vessels had been in port some weeks, and by this time the English apprentices had become pretty well acquainted with one another. Their chief enjoyments were the frequent "sing-songs" held in the "houses" of the

apprentice. It was an understood thing that any one who could play a musical instrument should bring it along with him. When the boys of the Four Winds rowed their skipper to the Pereus they would be received by their hosts in the "house," where they would find an improvised table made of chests, covered with two clean bunk-sheets, and laid out with tin dishes, and a repast of boiled fresh meat, salt beef and pork, baked potatoes, "Liverpool pantiles" or ship's biscuit, hot tea, and lime-juice, and, if the cook was particularly good-natured and not too busy, a dessert of jam-rolls. After the feast, toasts were drunk, always leading off with a health "to the Queen, God bless her!" and as inevitably including one bumper to the "Suffering Gentlemen's Sons!" After this the fun grew hotter, and the rest of the time was spent in song and jollity, according to the character of the company.

The skippers of all the English vessels used to start at nine o'clock every morning to be rowed ashore in their gigs, landing at the wharf inside the



THE BATTLE RAGED FURIOUSLY FOR A TIME.

six or thirty-eight merchantmen; there were sixteen English, thirteen German, and some seven or eight French vessels, all of which had come in ballast for cargoes of saltpetre, which is shipped from this port in large quantities. There was, or rather there should have been, a British gunboat, H.M.S. Heron, stationed there also, and it was partly owing to the fact that she had been sent up the coast to Pisagua that the trouble took place.

The English vessels in port were the ships Jason of Greenock, the Castle Home, the Sir Walter Raleigh, the Redgauntlet, the Pereus, the Cyrene, the Rochdale, and the Aeolus, and the barks Scottish Knight, the Scottish Lass, the Pegasus, the Maid of Athens, the Spirit of the South, the Four Winds, the Battle Abbey, and the Lord Roberts. If the German ships carried boys, they at least never came ashore, and the French vessels sent out their boats rowed by only two men each; but all the Eng-

different vessels, one company of boys entertaining after another with great formality.

If, for instance, the skipper of the Four Winds was to be on board the Pereus for dinner one night, a note would be sent by the apprentices of the Pereus to the boys of the Four Winds, composed in the following terms:

"The Gentlemen Rope-Haulers at present serving on board the ship Pereus would be delighted to receive the boat's crew of the Four Winds at dinner to-night, when several delicacies will be provided. Owing to severe losses sustained in rounding the Horn, the gentlemen of the Four Winds will kindly provide their own forks. 7.30 is the hour. N.B.—Anisao and Pisco* are prohibited, but contributions in the shape of white wine would be greatly appreciated."

This was usually signed by the senior

*Native liquors or cordials.

harbor bar, and there they gathered at the agent's office to spend the morning smoking and gossiping, or perhaps in visits to the town. This gave occasion for a daily contest between the boats' crews, who would assemble by the tier of vessels anchored farthest inshore, and race across the bar for the pier, the members of the winning crew being usually rewarded with a plug of tobacco apiece. While the skippers were ashore, the boys used to bring their boats together, and anchor some fifty yards or so away from the wharf, to spend the time of leisure in spinning yarns and boasting of their ships and crews.

One morning, while they were so engaged, the British consul's clerk, with an employee of the nitrate-works, came down to the wharf and made a bargain with one of the many Chilean boatmen loafing there to row them over to a German ship, for which they were bound with bills of lading. It is the custom in that port to pay in advance

Every Woman Should Know.

That Prof. W. Hodgson Ellis, Official Analyst to the Dominion Government, has recently made a number of analyses of soaps, and reports that "Sunlight Soap contains that high percentage of oils or fats necessary to a good laundry soap."

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for boat-hire, and when this had been done, the two Englishmen got in, and the native oarsman pulled towards the bar. He was a surly, villainous-looking fellow, and as soon as he had passed the anchored boats he stopped rowing, and flatly refused to go farther unless he was paid double the sum which had been at first agreed upon. His passengers refused as stubbornly to submit to this extortion, and the Chilean sprang up and raised his oar to aim a blow at them, when one of the clerks leaped at him suddenly, threw him backward into the water, and held him under for a few seconds. The apprentices, meanwhile, had been interested observers of the altercation, and cheered on their fellow-countryman, while the Jason's gig put off to take the clerks aboard.

There had been, however, other still more excited witnesses to the quarrel. The wharf was crowded with Chilean boatmen, stevedores, fishermen, and sailors working in the lighters—a cruel, cowardly lot of men, over seven hundred in number. There were six whale-boats kept on the pier, and these were immediately launched and filled with men armed with knives. The rest of the Chileans ran, yelling, down the steps of the pier, and swarmed into the twenty-four whale-boats that were moored on the farther side of the wharf.

As soon as this hostile demonstration was noticed—and it did not take the boys long to realize their danger—MacTaggart of the Jason jumped upon the thwarts of his boat, and with rare and spirited presence of mind took command of the English apprentices.

"Look out for the Chillanos!" he yelled. "Bow oars, make your painters fast to the ring-bolts of the boat ahead and form a circle of boats, stem to stern! Give 'em the boat-hooks and oars, the treacherous beggars!" It was MacTaggart, who was the son of the British major-general; his fighting-blood was boiling, and his generalship told well. It was a clever manoeuvre, for it allowed only one boat of the enemy at a time to meet any one English boat, and the boys could not be surrounded. It fortunately happened, too, that one side of the hollow circle of boats lay in water so shoal and rocky that the Chilean boats could only get around in single file. Some of the gigs contained only two boys each, and these were strengthened from those which contained five, so that the average crew of the boats of the apprentices was four boys. They seized what weapons they could find, and awaited the attack.

The first six boats of the enemy had waited for reinforcements, and just as the boys had completed their formation these six were joined by the twenty-four whale-boats that had come from behind the wharf, and the flotilla of thirty Chilean boats advanced, two abreast, with sixteen vicious-looking men crowded into each boat. As the first two came up within range, a Chilean arose and hurled a long boat-hook, javelin fashion, at the coxswain of the Redgauntlet's gig. He dodged, and caught it cleverly, then sent it back with a twist into the thick of the enemy, who were so closely packed that they could not move. The hook caught in one man's shoulder, and the handle spun round and hit three other men in the eyes, almost stunning them.

The Chileans' boats, now spread out in a fan, made for the apprentices in twos and threes wherever they could get in, and the fight became general around the whole circle. The natives had the 16-foot ash oars which whale-boats usually carry, and they wielded them vigorously, slashing at the boys, who had only light 12-foot oars. Even these were too heavy for some of the youngsters to handle alone, and in one of the gigs two of the smallest boys handled one of the sweeps together, and mowed down their opponents in bunches with sweeping side strokes. At last one of their blows missed, and the two little fellows lost their balance and were carried overboard with the momentum of the swinging oar, falling between the lines of boats. The Chileans stabbed at them with their boat-hooks viciously, but the boys managed to escape by diving

under their own gig and coming up inside the cordon, when they climbed aboard and went to work again as bravely as ever.

The apprentices armed themselves also with the teak-wood "boat-stretchers," or foot-braces, which they brought into action whenever the enemy approached near enough, and they kept out of the reach of the Chilean knives by brandishing these heavy clubs. The boys had this advantage also, that while the natives were so closely crowded in the whale-boats that they could only swing their long oars up and down, the apprentices had room to jump from one thwart to another and dodge, or even catch the flat of the oar-blades on the palms of their hands and break the force of the blows, as well as having free space enough to get in swinging strokes with the edge of their own oars, which often knocked down two or three men at a time. In this way the battle raged furiously for a time, the Chileans charging into the hollow circle of boats, attempting to ram and board the gigs, throwing their knives and boot-hooks, and the apprentices cheering, yelling, slashing and repelling, ramming with oars, boat-hooks, and stretchers like man-o-war's men. It was no mock-fight, but a real battle. A man once in the water had to dive or swim with all his power to escape death at the point of a boat-hook. The Chileans gave no quarter, and the boys fought for their very lives.

At the end of a half-hour the Chilean boats withdrew, and assembled near the harbor bar to hold a council of war, for the reception they had met surprised them not a little. During this lull the captain of the Redgauntlet, who had gone up town with the other skippers, returned to the wharf, not knowing of the fracas, intending to call his boat's crew and be rowed aboard his ship. He was an old man of nearly seventy years, very stout, and he wore a bowler hat, an enormous cable watch-chain looped across his buff waistcoat, and what the sailors call a "come-follow-me," or long-tailed coat. As soon as he was seen by the crowd of Chileans left on the pier he was jeered at, hustled, man-handled, and finally taken up and thrown bodily over the edge into seven fathoms of water, where he bobbed up and down, screaming for help, the target for the abuse and the broken bottles of the crowd of scoundrels above.

The Jason's gig, seeing his predicament, put out to rescue the poor old man, thus breaking the formation of the apprentices' circle. As soon as the Chilean flotilla saw this they set up a yell, and the whale-boat containing their leader shot after the little gig, pulling sixteen oars to the lads' four, and overhauling the gig rapidly. The boys got to the skipper just as he was sinking for the last time, and their bow oar hauled him aboard by the hair of his head, and rolled him into the bottom of the boat. The next minute the whale-boat was upon them.

The Jason's second bow oar was a boy of eighteen, named Montague St. Lo. It was he who was descended from William the Norman; and the Normans, you remember, were descended from the old vikings. He was by this time, like his old ancestors, in a very "berserker" fury with the excitement of the fight. He had gone into the battle as an ordinary boy sits hungrily down to dinner. His people, too, for generations had been soldiers, and it so happened that an uncle of his in the army had, long before, brought home a bundle of assegais from the Zulu war. These St. Lo had practised with, till he could throw them like an African. He had captured a short boat-hook in the previous fight, and now, just as the Chileans shot up to his boat, he rose, braced his feet, swung back for a minute, poised deliberately, and then launched his weapon, with all his strength, at the leader of the enemy, striking him deep in the red sash he wore round his waist. The attack was so sudden, and the fall of their leader so unexpected, that for a moment the Chilean crew stopped, panic-stricken, and gave the boys the chance to escape. It was indeed time for them to

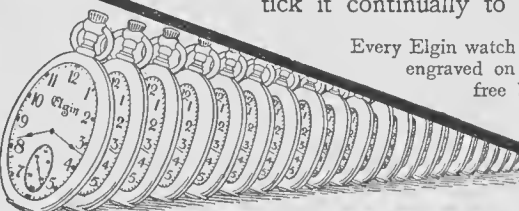
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get away, for, from the pier, the mob was raining down missiles upon their heads. There had been a barge laden with cement sunk off the pier some weeks before, and the barrels, whose contents had solidified into masses of concrete, had been raised, and were piled on the top of the wharf. These were rolled off the edge, and the gig was all but swamped by the falling of the heavy barrels of solid rock. The Jasons, however, managed to get back into the circle with the skipper of the Redgauntlet without other loss than one lad stunned by a bottle that had hit him on the head.

Outside the bar the ships and barks at anchor were flying "return" signals and frantically firing guns to bring the boys back. They, however, excited with the battle, would not have escaped if they could, and prepared gallantly for the second attack. Every German and French boat had hurried back out of danger long before this.

The second time the Chilean boats came on in single file, a half-length apart, hoping in this way that one boat's crew would be able to strike while the youngsters were recovering from their blows at the whale-boat ahead. The apprentices, however, were too quick for them, and the Chileans circled round and round the ring, fighting as before, trying to find the weakest point of the cordon. They tried to ram, but at such times it went hard with the Chilean in the bow, and they soon gave up that experiment. One or two of their boats came to grief on the rocks, or ran aground in the shoal water, and at these times the boys took advantage of their dilemma as the natives waded and pushed at their boats; but for an hour or so the battle went on pretty evenly. Now and then a youngster would miss a stroke and receive a crack on the head that would knock him senseless into the bottom of the boat, but in five minutes or so he would rub the blood out of his eyes, grab his broken oar, and enter the lists again.

It was a case like this, in fact, that finally turned the tide of battle in favor of the apprentices. Young St. Lo, the hero of the previous sortie, was hit fairly on the back with the blade of a heavy oar, and was knocked into the water outside the circle. If there was one thing he prided himself upon, however, it was his under-water swimming, and so, not content to save himself immediately by diving under his own gig, he struck out for a Chilean boat opposite, got under her keel, and pushed out the plug in her bottom with his finger, and then swam back into the lee of the hollow ring and climbed aboard to take his part again in the defence. The men in the leaking boat were too busy and excited to notice what was happening, till the water rose to their knees, but word was passed around amongst the boys to watch the boat. In a few minutes it filled and sank under the men, and the sixteen Chileans were struggling in the water, and dodging the blows the lads aimed at them. The other Chilean craft attempted a rescue, but the whale-boats were already so heavily laden that there was no room for more, and the half-drowned men clung to the gunwales and further embarrassed the crews. The apprentices now took advantage of this confusion, and charged the whale-boats with increased vigor, driving the enemy overboard and capturing three boats. The boatswain of the Castle Home, who had just been hit on the head, flew into a fury of rage, seized a heavy brass-mounted tiller, and leaped bodily into one of the whale-boats, and fairly drove the whole crew of Chileans before him into the water; and with this desperate charge, which left some fifty or sixty Chileans floundering in the sea, the battle ended, and the rest of the natives drew off to escape further assault and rescue their countrymen, four of whom were drowned in the conflict.

The skippers, meanwhile, hearing of the fight, and the fate of the captain of the Redgauntlet, had summoned the port superintendent, and urged him to interfere. He had first, however, to deck himself in his uniform and collect

his gendarmes, so that by the time he appeared on the scene in his steam-launch, flying the Chilean flag, the victorious apprentices were jubilantly cheering, and challenging the whole town to come on and get their share of the punishment. One of the lads had his shirt torn completely off his back, and there were many bandaged heads and arms and bleeding faces, but every apprentice was ready for as much more battle as the Chileans cared to give. The gorgeous official stood in the bow of his launch and harangued the rioters until the sixteen skippers came down to the wharf, but most of his speech was lost in the howls of the jubilant apprentices and the execrations of the crowd on the pier.

When the boys at last pulled back to their vessels, they towed after them three whale-boats they had captured from the enemy, and when over the bar they cast them adrift to come ashore upon the rocks, or to be gradually broken up in the surf.

It was not until two days afterward, when the Heron steamed back, that the town quieted down sufficiently to make it safe for the apprentices to be again granted "shore leave," and then the "Suffering Gentlemen's Sons," with arms in slings, and with faces patched with court-plaster, drove about the streets of Iquique as if nothing unpleasant had ever happened. The skippers did not say much about the battle, for a sea-captain is likely to be chary of his praise, lest he should encourage his men's conceit, but it is safe to say that at their next meeting in the agent's office there was more than one compliment paid to the pluck of the English sailor-boys, who had stood for two hours back to back against ten times their number, and had not only defended themselves gallantly, but had put their enemy to rout in a pitched give-and-take battle.

And if you doubt the truth of this story, you have only to ask of any English apprentice who has been on the west coast of South America, and he will confirm my story, for the "Battle of Iquique" will not be forgotten for many a year in the British merchant marine.

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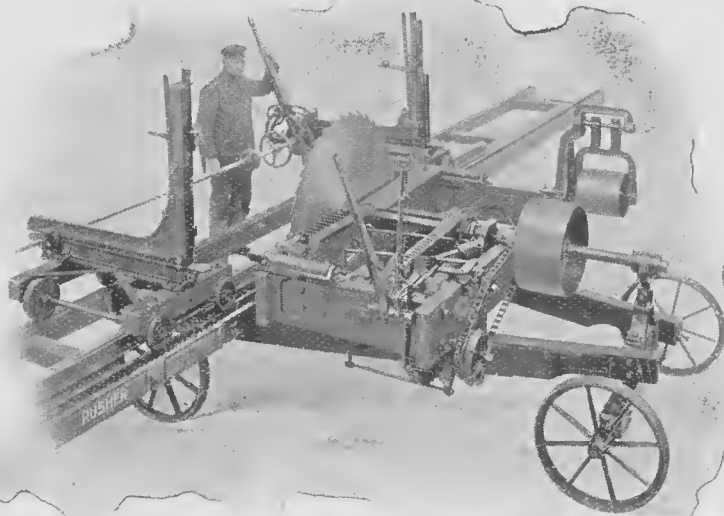
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In the important matter of the family table, that true economy which consists of the best use of material to gain the desired end is greatly furthered by ingenuity in providing variety without extra expense. Here the skill of the cook has its actual money value; and no good housekeeper forgets that "money saved is money earned."

TOMATO SOUPS.—Either with or without meat stock, an excellent soup is easily made from tomatoes. A savory bisque requires only the quart or more of sliced tomato, stewed until tender with a little water, then pressed through a sieve and mixed with a pint of rich milk (an added cupful of cream improves it) slightly thickened by rubbing together two tablespoonfuls of flour with two of butter and cooking smoothly with the milk. Season to taste; a little cayenne is desirable, some will like a spoonful of onion juice, or celery salt may be preferred. Serve very hot, with crackers or croutons.

For this and for most tomato soups, canned tomato may be substituted for the fresh fruit.

A soup stock of beef, mutton, lamb, veal or chicken makes a basis for a somewhat richer soup, and this is a convenient way of using remnants not otherwise available. Simmer the tomato

slowly in the stock, combining in proportions to suit according to its richness. A weak stock may be reinforced by a quart of tomato to a quart of stock and a carrot or two added, with half a mild onion, two or three stalks of celery and a little bag of sweet herbs. When the vegetables are very tender, press through a fine sieve and thicken very slightly as before with the flour and butter rubbed together.

Another good combination is with rice cooked very thoroughly and put through a strainer. In this case no flour is needed. Especially good with chicken, and the bones of a pair of roast fowls will make a delicious tomato soup.

WITH VARIOUS MEATS.—Tomatoes may be roasted, broiled, baked, fried or stewed to accompany any kind of meat, or served in an almost infinite variety of combinations. They may be fried in deep fat or sautéed—why have we no good English word to express that crisp, surface frying with a little butter or fat in a very hot pan? For baking, they may be carefully skinned and baked plain, set side by side in a baking dish, and served hot with a little butter, salt and pepper in the centre of each. Or the centre may be taken out carefully with a spoon, so as to leave a cup-like shell of the firm pulp, and a rich stuffing put in its place. A little ham or veal, finely minced and mixed with cracker dust, seasoned and bound together with a well-beaten egg, makes a good filling. Or the strained pulp of the tomatoes may be highly seasoned and mixed with grated onion, bread crumbs, melted butter, salt and pepper. Add a lump of butter to each on taking up.

Escalloped tomato is another savory preparation which may be varied with different seasonings. Arrange in layers, alternating with the peeled and sliced tomato, bread crumbs dotted with butter and well seasoned, or a light sprinkling of sausage or very thin chips of bacon. Put a good layer of crumbs on the top and bake slowly for a full hour, then brown to a rich color.

Mushrooms and macaroni are two

very unlike materials, either of which combines perfectly with tomatoes. Macaroni may be used for an alternate layer, as in the escallop given above. An Italian method is to first fry a little minced onion in butter and add to it a pint of tomatoes cut small, with salt and black pepper, simmering gently until quite soft; then press through a strainer. The macaroni is cooked in another saucepan and carefully drained, then tossed, with a liberal lump of good butter, until well cooled. Stir in the tomato and serve as soon as thoroughly heated.

WITH BEANS.—A "left-over" of baked beans goes well combined with tomato. They may be used together, either in the form of soup or sufficiently solid for a nice hot supper or side dish. To a pint of cold baked beans add a pint of boiling water and a pint of tomatoes cut small; also a slice or two of onion and two or three stalks of celery. Stew for 20 minutes, or longer if not in haste, and put through a strainer. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a saucepan and blend with two of flour; add by degrees the beans and serve very hot. Use only water enough to prevent burning, if a solid dish is wanted.

SALADS.—The tomato serves perfectly in a salad, either with lettuce or celery; whole, filled or sliced; with a rich mayonnaise, or with the simplest French dressing.

With a can of salmon a very handsome and rich salad is prepared. Take out the salmon in neat firm bits and lay them in a dish of cold spiced vinegar while the tomatoes are prepared. Cut off the stem end and hollow out with a pointed spoon to make a neat, firm cup. Medium sized tomatoes of even form and well ripened should be chosen. Mix a little salt, cayenne and vinegar, with or without oil, as preferred, and sprinkle the tomatoes well, then fill with the salmon. Cucumbers in paper-thin slices may be mixed with the fish. Serve on lettuce leaves with a cupful of mayonnaise.

JELLIED OR FROZEN.—Both cucumbers and tomatoes are frequently served now in the form of jelly, using the pulp pressed through a steamer, with gelatine, as in other gelatine jellies. Cubes of this jelly are especially popular with chicken salad.

Frozen tomato is offered in the same way with meat salads or cold luncheons. The pulp is highly seasoned and frozen like a water ice. It is then either chilled again in small cups, to make an individual mold, or served by the spoonful upon the plate.—Dorothy, in Country Gentleman.

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